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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 38. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JONES LASHES SUBSIDY BILL.

Arkansas Senator Says Measure Is Simply a "Jimmy" to Force an Entrance Into Treasury.

HOT WORDS IN SENATE.

Attempt to Hold Night Sessions Denounced as Scheme to Wear Out the Opposition.

REPUBLICANS DENY CHARGE

Virtual Threat by Democrats to Filibuster Against the Bill They Declare Is Unprecedented in History of Body.

MANY PARTICIPATE IN DEBATE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Senator Jones of Arkansas made a bitter attack on the ship subsidy bill at the night session of the Senate. He charged that the friends of the measure were trying to break down physically the opponents of the measure by forcing night sessions, and declared that he and his fellow-opponents would force the presence of a quorum or there would be no session.

The bill itself was characterized as a means of looting the United States Treasury, and the Senator intimated that it was part of a scheme to place the commerce of the seas in the hands of the men who, by recent combinations, are in control of the land transportation of the country.

Reply of Senator Aldrich.

Senator Aldrich denied that the consideration of the bill was imperiling the consideration of appropriation bills and other public measures. He charged Senator Jones with threatening to prevent a vote on the subsidy bill by the use of filibustering tactics, a method of procedure, he declared, which was a violation of Senate rules and customs.

When the Senate reconvened at 8 o'clock, with Mr. Chandler in the chair, Mr. Jones remarked:

"By actual count there are just twelve Republican Senators present. I suggest the absence of a quorum."

At that time eleven Democratic Senators were present. One at a time Senators hurriedly entered the chamber, but when the result of the roll-call was announced only forty-two had responded to their names.

Roll Call Is Demanded.

Mr. Frye demanded that the roll of absent Senators be called. While the call was in progress several entered the chamber, among them Mr. Hanna, who had risen from a sick bed in order to be present. Finally the chair announced that a quorum was present. Mr. Frye then called up the shipping bill and it was laid before the Senate.

Still standing, as he had been since the session opened, Mr. Jones entered a passionate protest against the consideration of the pending bill at night sessions. He declared such action involved a deliberate purpose to break down opposition Senators physically and prevent the passage of the appropriation bills. The shipping bill, he asserted, was the most perfectly detestable measure presented to the Senate for years; so bad, in fact, he said, that one of the Republican Senators had offered an amendment reducing the period of the bill's operations from twenty to fifteen years, thereby preventing the looting of the United States Treasury of $45,000,000.

He declared that the shipping bill was part of a great scheme to place all transportation facilities under one control.

To Give Few Men Control.

"I believe," he said, "that this bill proposes to place our commerce of the seas under the control of the men who now are trying to get the land transportation routes by the throat. So help me, high heaven, I will not be a party to this effort to throttle free speech. We give you notice, if you will have night sessions, that you must have a quorum here all the time, as we do not propose to contribute in any way to a tyrannical effort to suppress free speech by brute force."

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island said Mr. Jones' remarks were so extraordinary as to require attention. He said no public business now was demanding the attention of the Senate. No appropriation bills were pending. All that Senators on his side of the chamber asked was that the Senate should proceed in an orderly manner.

"There is no disposition on this side of the chamber," said he, "to stifle free speech. No such suggestion ever was made, and the Senator from Arkansas knows it as well as I. We are perfectly willing to have every measure fully and freely debated. All we ask of you is that, after full discussion, you shall permit a vote to be taken.

Threat Never Before Made.

"The threat of the Senator from Arkansas is that for the first time in our history the minority proposes to kill a bill by filibustering. We ask you that, according to all traditions and precedents of the Senate, you allow a vote to be taken upon the measure. There never has been a measure which met the approval of a majority of the Senate which was killed as you propose to kill this bill. You can filibuster the measure to death if you will; but heretofore there has been always a self-respect on the part of the minority which has prevented it from abusing the rules of the Senate to kill legislation by refusing to consider it or by talking it to death."

Teller Also Protests.

Mr. Teller of Colorado entered his protest against holding the Senate in session at night for the purpose of considering a bill, the purpose of which, he said, was to loot the Treasury for the benefit of a few ship owners. He would be willing, he said, to attend night sessions or long day sessions to consider legislation for the Philippines. It might be necessary, too, to take some action with reference to Cuba, and in that connection, he had heard, he said, "rumblings that the plighted faith of this government as to Cuba was to be abandoned." He was not in favor of an extra session of Congress, but

(Continued on second page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Jones and other Democrats at night session of Senate denounced Republicans for forcing night sessions in order to get subsidy bill through without compelling President to call an extra session.

Story among army officers that Corbin will be made Lieutenant General before next meeting of Congress, Generals Miles, Brooke, and Otis agreeing to retire when eligible to do so.

Boards of Trade of country successful in having Senate pass law doubling war tax on bucket shop transactions.

Amendment to Military Academy appropriation bill prohibiting hazing at West Point adopted by Senate.

Former Representative Connolly will visit McKinley and ask for vacant federal Judgeship in Illinois.

Admiral Hichborn informed Secretary Long more constructors are needed for the navy.

Deficiency said to exist in Subsistence department for supply of increased army.

NEW YORK.

Wall street accepted reported sale of Carnegie interests to steel combine as true; semi-official statement made at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan; details of the negotiations leading up to the agreement from an unofficial source made public.

M. B. Plant, son of H. B. Plant, said in court he would rather have $30,000 a year for life than $15,000,000 or $16,000,000 outright.

John Big Fire Jacket, last of Red Jacket line, died at Cattaraugus Reservation, aged 93.

Astral, first big steel clipper built for Standard Oil, reported in trouble near lightship.

New paper, the Reasoner, started to oppose Bryan's Commoner.

Naval graduates planning to erect arch at Battery Park.

LOCAL.

Committees of West Side taxpayers and Citizens' association failed to find members or records of West Park board in effort to investigate salary increase.

Commission of Judges, attorneys, and Aldermen considered plans for new municipal court to reform fee system and relieve higher tribunals.

Countess Frenfanelli-Cebo, visiting in Chicago, says American girls choose foreign husbands because of the superior culture of European men.

Dutch Reformed churches in Chicago arranged for services this evening in honor of Wilhelmina's marriage.

School Trustees protested against picture used by Women's Vacation and Playground committee.

Breaking of motor on a Forty-seventh street trolley car threw passengers into panic.

Lincoln Park board ordered discharge of 40 per cent of employés for economical reasons.

Pastor Lazenby and members of Unity Church nearly divided over question of creed.

Detective Root had desperate struggle in patrol box with suspected robber.

Northwestern "L" train service disarranged by breaking down of motor car.

Catholic priests will hear confessions of prisoners in County Jail once a month.

FOREIGN.

Foreign Ministers at Pekin voted to demand death of twelve officials named in note, except Prince Tuan, Duke Lan, and Tung Fu Siang. Two former may be banished to Turkestan.

Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry to be married today. Latter made Prince of the Netherlands by his bride to be. Both reviewed parade and were cheered by populace.

British war office will send Kitchener 30,000 more mounted troops. General De Wet urged by his brother to give up.

T. Caranza, Spaniard, and D. M. Carman, American, arrested in Manila on charge of furnishing money to insurgents.

Charles Allen, postoffice robber, who escaped from jail in New York in 1895, found in English jail.

W. S. Ament, American missionary in China, arrested by French and German troops, released.

Canada may object to United States placing another training ship on great lakes.

Mexico may abandon silver money standard.

Motion for new trial in Snell will contest overruled.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. W. R. Tuller, postmistress at Rossford, O., may die from torture and beating by robbers.

Topeka saloons open in spite of crusaders. Mrs. Nation to speak in Chicago next Tuesday.

British bark Pyrenees while on fire in South Seas had seventeen days' race to reach land.

Cries of child saved thirty-four persons from asphyxiation in Philadelphia.

LEGISLATIVE.

Bill to make electrocution legal method of execution in Illinois introduced at Springfield by Representative Sullivan.

Beall, Populist, furnished first break in Nebraska Senatorial deadlock by voting for Hinshaw, Republican.

In Illinois Legislature Representative Nohe's anti-railroad pass bill was sent to committee.

Congressional districts in Illinois outside Cook and Lake Counties arranged by Legislators.

Illinois Senate will recount ballots in Bollinger-Alden contested election case.

POLITICAL.

Congressman Lorimer not in favor of Jamieson's plan for Republican mass-meeting to choose candidate for Mayor.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Chairmen of all passenger associations met at Auditorium to consider means of driving ticket scalpers out of business.

General Passenger Agents of Western roads are in New York considering Western immigrant rates.

Illinois Manufacturers' association requested Secretary Gage to avert commercial war with Russia.

John Dickinson, expelled from Chicago Board of Trade, says he will appeal to the courts.

Carpenters' war may end today. Fate of Building Trades council hangs on conference.

New York stock market affected by rumors of huge consolidation of various industries.

Drainage board made first sale of stone taken from canal at 15 cents a cubic yard.

Chicago Real Estate board to fight war tax requiring stamp on power of attorney.

City Controller has many bids for fruit stand privileges under "L" stations.

Report of Diamond Match shows net earnings of $2,014,838 for 1900.

Local wheat recovered from early decline and closed steady.

Denmark seeking authority to borrow 45,000,000 kroner.

Dowie's paper suspended on its thirteenth issue.

SPORTING.

Emergency board of Ohio authorized Governor Nash to incur any necessary expense up to $50,000 to stop Jeffries-Ruhlin fight.

DRAWING A BILL FOR NEW COURT.

Commission of Judges, Attorneys, and Aldermen Appointed to Devise a Plan.

ONE DRAFT BEFORE IT.

Proposed to Abolish Fee System and Reform "Justice Shops" and Relieve Higher Tribunals.

IDEAS OFFERED BY JURISTS.

PROPOSITIONS FOR COURT REFORM.

By Judge Gibbons—That no cases be taken before the grand jury unless the penalty prescribed by statute be a penitentiary sentence, enabling two Judges to hear cases in the Criminal Court; other cases to be heard before the proposed municipal court or other courts.

By Judge Waterman—That the justice court system be utterly abolished as fitted for country towns, but outgrown by Chicago.

By Judge Dunne—That the law be so amended as to allow the proposed municipal court to have jurisdiction in special assessment and insanity cases now heard before the County Court.

By Justice A. V. Lee—That the fee system be abolished in justice courts as promoting litigation and influencing the decisions.

By Robert McMurdy of the Practice Commission—That a commission be authorized to study systems in use in other cities, especially in New York, and that the report from such a body be used to frame new laws.

To establish municipal courts of record, to abolish the fee system in justice courts and limit their scope will be the purpose of a bill to be prepared by a special city court commission of Judges, attorneys, and Aldermen appointed yesterday by the City Council's Judiciary committee.

The constitutional limitations restricting the plans for remedial action were explained to the committee by Judges, justices, members of the Practice commission, and the Bar association. Despite the limitations it was agreed that a bill could be framed which would afford relief to overcrowded dockets in the Circuit, Superior, and County Courts and which would reform the practices of justice courts.

The municipal courts, it was affirmed, could be made self-supporting, so that no additional burden would be imposed upon the city.

Members of the Committee.

The commission which has been given the task of framing the bill to be presented to the Legislature is composed of:

Alderman Edward J. Novak, Alderman Charles Alling, Alderman Walter Butler, Justice Charles Everett, Judge E. F. Dunne, Judge Orrin N. Carter, Robert McMurdy.

As the plans went to the special committee it was proposed to establish municipal courts, which should have jurisdiction in civil cases in amounts not to exceed $1,000, and that the city courts should be made intermediary between the justice courts and the higher courts.

One bill has been prepared and it was sent in by Alderman Brenner. By its provisions it is stipulated that the number of the courts shall be determined by the City Council and that the fees to be paid for starting cases shall be left to the regulation of the Council.

Jurisdiction of Proposed Courts.

The jurisdiction of the courts is outlined as follows:

"The courts shall have the power of examining magistrates for the issuance of warrants and shall have the power to try all misdemeanors, and shall have the power of imprisonment irrespective of any fine and the right to try cases by jury. The Judges of the courts shall be elected by the city at large. The courts shall have the power to hold preliminary examinations of all persons accused of felony, and if sufficient cause exists shall hold the accused to the Criminal Court of Cook County, but shall not have the power to hold persons accused of misdemeanors to the Criminal Court, but said misdemeanors shall be finally determined by the municipal courts, with an appeal therefrom to the Criminal Court of Cook County.

"The civil jurisdiction of the courts shall be limited to the sum of $1,000, appeals to be allowed therefrom to the Appellate Court and on certificate to the Supreme Court. All police business of the municipality shall be transacted in the said courts."

In addition to the abuses in the justice shop system which were considered for correction, the needs of the higher courts were explained. Relief from overcrowded dockets was termed imperative. Judge Gibbons suggested that the work of the grand jury be lightened by having only such cases as those in which a penitentiary offense was contemplated brought before it. Judge Dunne advocated the relief of the County Court by giving to the proposed municipal court the jurisdiction in such special cases as special assessment suits.

Abolition of Fee System.

The abolition of the fee system in the justice courts was agreed upon as necessary. Justice A. V. Lee of Hyde Park declared that the present system was responsible for considerable litigation, and he added that the justice was influenced to decide a case in the interests of the man from whom he might expect fees in the future.

"The justice system should be abolished absolutely," said Judge Waterman. "Chicago has outgrown it."

Judge Waterman declared that a change was needed in the system which permitted litigants to have their cases decided at public expense. A tax on judgments was recommended. A case was cited in which damages had been awarded to the amount of $400,000, the litigation costing the county $2,000 and yielding $18 in fees.

Attorney Thomas J. Holmes, Treasurer of the Bar association, said that longer working hours should be imposed on Judges.

DEATH OF E. NOTT POTTER.

Brother of New York Bishop Dies Suddenly in City of Mexico.

Mexico City, Feb. 6.—Eliphalet Nott Potter, brother of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, died of heart failure at 6:45 o'clock this evening at the Hotel Jardin in this city.

FIX NEW LINES IN STATE.

LEGISLATORS PRACTICALLY ARRANGE THE DISTRICTS.

Congressional Divisions in Illinois Outside of Cook and Lake Counties Decided Upon by the Committees—Present Members Safe, No Change Being Made Which Will Weaken Their Prospects for Re-election—Eleven for Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.

The Congressional apportionment outside of Cook County virtually has been agreed upon by the Republican legislators belonging to the committees of both branches of the General Assembly having that matter in charge.

At a session of the subcommittees of both Senate and House tonight all the lines were gone over carefully, and, although no formal action was taken, it appeared the unanimous opinion that the present plan would be indorsed.

The districts are not numbered yet, but that will be done later on. The Cook County apportionment is being made in Chicago and will be ready by next Tuesday. Lake County is allowed to go in with Cook.

Here is the list as it is being framed:

Hitt's district—Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Ogle [Rep.].

Hopkins' district—McHenry, Kane, Du Page, Kendall, and Grundy [Rep.].

Reeves' district—La Salle, Lee, De Kalb, Marshall, and Putnam [Rep.].

New district—McLean, Livingston, Woodford, Logan, and Ford [Rep.].

Prince's district—Henry, Knox, Fulton, Schuyler, and Adams [Rep.].

Marsh's district—Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, and McDonough [Rep.].

Graff's district — Whiteside, Bureau, Stark, Peoria, and Tazewell [Rep.].

Caldwell's district—Sangamon, Morgan, Scott, Brown, Cass, Mason, and Menard [Dem.].

Warner's district—De Witt, Mason, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, and Moultrie [Rep.].

Cannon's district — Vermilion, Kankakee, Iroquois, Edgar, and Coles [Rep.].

Jett's district—Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Christian, Shelby, and Pike [Dem. by 7,000].

Rodenburg's district—St. Clair, Madison, Bond, Washington, and Monroe [Rep.].

Smith's district—Jackson, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander, and Pulaski [Rep.].

Williams' district—White, Clay, Wayne, Edwards, Hamilton, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Johnson, and Massac [Dem. by 3,000].

Just to Every Congressman.

It will be seen at a glance that this scheme, which is the work largely of Senator Stubblefield and Representative Scrogin, both of McLean, and is meeting with general approval, preserves the rights of every Republican Congressman by not putting two of them in the same district. Moreover, it takes McLean County away from the Warner district. Prince gets a good district, one which is safely Republican. Marsh is thrown in with Rock Island, Adams being taken away from him. This would leave Marsh a Republican majority of 1,200 in the district. In his old district he had about 8,000 Democratic majority to contend with.

The Graff district is Republican, too, and a big bunch of Democratic counties is lumped together for Mr. Caldwell. Warner cannot help being satisfied, because his district is almost, if not quite, coextensive with his judicial district. Mr. Cannon cannot fail to be pleased, as he gets into his old territory again. The Jett district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and Rodenburg can carry the St. Clair district as it is mapped out. The George W. Smith district is safely Republican.

Brenholt May Upset Plans.

Senator Brenholt, who comes from Madison, does not want his county in the same Congressional district with St. Clair. This plan was laid before the subcommittees of both the House and the Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment at a secret meeting held tonight. The only objection heard came from Madison County. Its ultimate adoption is regarded as a certainty.

The Senate Subcommittee on Congressional Apportionment consists of Stubblefield, McKenzie, Evans, Pemberton, Templeton, Brenholt, Begole, Busse, May, and Juul, and it met tonight the House subcommittee on the same subject. These subcommittees will remain here over Sunday, and expect to report a bill to the full committee next Wednesday.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1901.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Increasing cloudiness, with light snow by Thursday night, moderating temperature.

Sun rises at 7:08; sets at 5:21.
Moon rises at 9:46 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

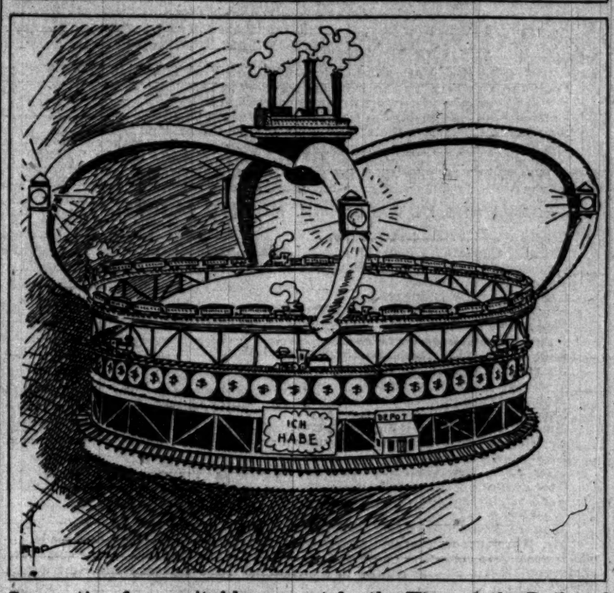
Pages.
1 Subsidy Discussed in Night Session.
Bill to Reform Chicago Courts.
Congressional Apportionment.
West Town Salary Grab.
Mexico May Turn to Gold.
Carnegie Deal Sends Stocks Up.
2 President's Views on Cuba.
Corbin Plans to Succeed Miles.
3 Anti-Pass Bill Is Laid Away.
Legislature to Count Ballots.
For Electrocution in Illinois.
Controversy in Unity Church.
Carpenters May Make Peace Today.
4 General News of New York.
Topeka Joints Defy Mrs. Nation.
Battle in a Patrol Box.
Mayoralty Nomination Plans.
5 Queen Wilhelmina to Marry Today.
Demand Death of Boxer Leaders.
American Held in Luzon.
England to Reinforce Kitchener.
7 Women Discuss Trade Ethics.
9 Ohio Militia to Stop Fight.
Burns Rides Four Winners.
Inspector Noble Resents Charges.
12 Attack on Ticket Scalpers.
Lincoln Park Pay Roll Cut.
First Sale of Drainage Stone.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
7 Society.
7 Fontenoy.
7 Amusements.
7 Short Story.
8 Commercial.
12 Railroads.
12 Courts.
12 Insurance.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Karlsruhe	
HALIFAX	Ontarian	
NEW YORK	Staatendam	New York.
NEW YORK	Astoria	Teutonic.
PORTLAND	Norwegian	
PORTLAND	Corinthian	
PLYMOUTH	Patricia	Lake Superior.
QUEENSTOWN	Oceanic	Saxonia.
ROTTERDAM	Rotterdam	
SYDNEY	Mowera	
SOUTHPTON	Lahn	
S. FRANCISCO	Sheridan	
S. FRANCISCO	Australia	
VICTORIA	Emp. of China	

CROWN FOR J. PIERPONT THE FIRST.



Suggestion for a suitable coronet for the King of the Railroad and Steel Worlds.

WANT TOWN MONEY BACK

CITIZENS DEMAND RESTITUTION OF SALARY GRAB.

Call at Offices, Fail to See Records of Meeting, and Will Go Again Today—Propose to Bring Suits to Recover the Cash and Charging Conspiracy—Bondsman A. J. Graham Indorses Supervisor McLaughlin's Action in Permitting Payment.

Representatives of West Side taxpayers and a committee from the Citizens' association visited the West Town offices yesterday and asked to see the records of the meeting of the West Town board on Tuesday, when salaries aggregating $9,000 were voted to the town officers. They found none of the town officers, and requested the chief clerk of the Collector to inform Clerk Edward Warwick that they would call on him this morning at 11 o'clock, when they would expect to find him in. Secretary Hoyt King of the Citizens' association also sent Clerk Warwick written notice that the committee would call.

It is the intention of the committee to find out, if possible, from the records just what has been done. The committee, which consists of R. E. Jenkins, a West Side taxpayer; Secretary King and Julius Stern of the Citizens' association, will learn all it can of the circumstances, and, if its suspicions are verified, proceedings against the town officers will be started, on the theory that all are guilty of conspiracy. If the members of the committee find that the money voted by the board has been paid out they will proceed against the bondsmen of Supervisor J. J. McLaughlin to recover the money he let his fellow-officers have.

Supervisor McLaughlin gives a bond of $200,000, his sureties being Andrew J. Graham and F. M. Blount. Mr. Blount stated yesterday that he knew nothing of the transaction, he having become one of the sureties at the request of Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham said last night he was not surprised at the action of the board, and did not think they had done anything wrong.

"The Collector gives bond in the sum of $12,000,000," said Mr. Graham, "and is entitled to fair remuneration for his services. I believe he should have at least $10,000, while the Clerk and Supervisor should receive between $5,000 and $6,000. The town attorney should be allowed $5,000, anyway."

"The action of the board undoubtedly is illegal," said Secretary Hoyt King of the Citizens' association, "and we mean to compel the officers to refund the money."

The West Town Collector took in $1,105,821 last year. Under the law he was entitled to retain 2 per cent of the sum for the expense of his office, which would have given him $22,116. This, however, did not seem enough, so in the fall Supervisor McLaughlin asked the County board for $40,000 additional this year. It was not allowed.

Justice Severson presided at the West Town board meeting on Tuesday, when the salaries were voted, and was the only member of the board who opposed the action. Justices Kehoe and Doyle were absent.

CHILDREN PLAY WHILE THE HOUSE BURNS BENEATH THEM.

Are Rescued by Detectives Maurer and Helwig from Building at 55 Fry Street—Three Families Driven Out.

While the Fire department was fighting a blaze on the lower floors of a building at 55 Fry street yesterday afternoon the three children of Mathew Suman, who occupied rooms on the third floor, played unconcernedly about the room until attracted to the window by the clanging of the gongs.

The parents of the children had left them alone in the house, and while all the other occupants were fleeing from the building they were unaware of their danger. Detectives Maurer and Helwig of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station were the first to see the children, and rushed to the rescue. The stairways were filled with smoke and the men were compelled to creep on their hands and knees from the first floor to the third. There they wrapped the children, Katie, aged 3; George, 5; and John, 6, in blankets and carried them to the street.

Fire early in the morning in the house of G. W. Newton, 11951 Butler street, spread to the buildings on either side before the firemen could check it. The losses are as follows:

G. W. Newton, 11951 Butler street, loss, $1,500; insurance, $850.

U. H. Jones, 11949 Butler street, loss, $300; insurance, $2,300.

John Edwards, 11955 Butler street, loss, $3,000.

SIGNS OF DISASTER AT SEA.

Wreckage of a Large Vessel Coming to Shore Off St. John's, N. F.—May Be Schooner Challenger.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 6.—It is stated that a marine disaster has occurred off St. John's within the last forty-eight hours. A quantity of wreckage belonging apparently to a large and well-found vessel has drifted ashore near Torbay, seven miles north of St. John's. It is believed that a ship and crew have perished, and indications point toward the schooner Challenger, from Cadiz, as the likely victim.

MEXICO MAY TURN TO GOLD

FIRST STEPS IN PROJECT TO ABANDON SILVER STANDARD.

President of the Banco Central of Mexico in New York to Discuss Ways and Means with Prominent Financiers—Former Envoy Romero Declares That the Republic Pays Double Interest on Its Foreign Debt — Wall Street After Mexican Railroads.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The visit to New York of Enrique C. C. Creel, President of the Banco Central of Mexico, which has a capital of $8,000,000, and of a group of banks having an aggregate capital of $5,000,000, is believed to be one of the first steps toward the abandonment of silver as a single currency by the Republic of Mexico.

Charles R. Flint will give a dinner tomorrow night at the Union club, at which men representing $300,000,000 of capital will meet Mr. Creel. Questions directly influencing the future of Mexico will be discussed. Mr. Creel is the closest friend of the Mexican Secretary of Finance, Señor José y Limantour.

Señor Romero, the former Minister of Mexico to the United States, has made the following significant statement:

"It is onerous to Mexico when it is on a silver basis to pay in gold the interest of its foreign debt, because we have to buy gold at current prices, and it costs us now double its current price."

According to recent reports of President Diaz, the cost to the Mexican treasury of buying exchange to place in London the funds to pay the gold interest on the foreign debt amounted in one year to $5,161,223.

In connection with Mr. Creel's visit to New York and the rumors of important developments in the railroads of Mexico the death of Addison G. Cammack is a strange coincidence. Two days before Mr. Cammack died he sold an option good for two years to a prominent Wall street interest on 60,000 shares of Mexican Central stock. This option gives this financier, in connection with J. P. Morgan, control of the Mexican Central railway, which is Mexico's greatest railroad system.

It is believed that the coming changes in the currency system of Mexico will finally place the great railroad systems on a paying basis. Wall street is hastening to take control of the Mexican railroads. J. P. Morgan is the leader of the movement.

The men invited by Mr. Flint to meet Señor Creel are the most prominent millionaires in the financial world. Finance is represented by J. Pierpont Morgan, the government by Secretary Gage, politics by Senators Depew and Hanna, the Standard Oil by Messrs. Archbold and Rogers, banking interests by Messrs. Stillman and Delafield, manufactures by Andrew Carnegie, insurance by John A. McCall, and brokerage by H. B. Hollins.

MENACE TO LIFE IN SHADOWS.

Coroner's Jury Finding May Result in Effort to Move the Street Lights.

As a result of the finding of the Coroner's jury in the case of Ernst W. Orth the City Council may be asked to direct that street lamps be so located that no shadows will be thrown over street crossings. It is charged crossings are made dangerous to life because of shadows of telegraph poles and other objects. Orth, who conducted a drug store at 1201 West North avenue, was struck by a west-bound North avenue electric car at Francisco street on Jan. 16. He died on Monday of pleurisy resulting from the injury.

At the inquest conducted by Deputy Coroner Seneff, Motorman Patrick Hennessey testified that the shadow of a telegraph pole, caused by a gas lamp, lay across the track where Orth stood waiting for the car, and so obscured the man that he did not see him until too late. Lieutenant Albert Nelson of the Fire department also testified that the shadow was responsible for the accident.

Before attributing death to these shadows the jurors inspected West North avenue for several blocks, and noted the positions of poles and lights. It was their unanimous opinion that the positions of the gas lights should be changed.

NEW PAPER TO OPPOSE BRYAN.

The Reasoner, Which Takes Upon Itself the Task of Fighting the Commoner, to Appear Today.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—"The Only National Republication" is the way that the Reasoner, to be published here as an opponent of Mr. Bryan's Commoner, will introduce itself to the public tomorrow. Fred Tyrrell of Woodbridge, N. J., is the publisher and Mrs. Grace White the editor.

The leading article takes up most of the front page. It is entitled: "The Commoner and Mr. Bryan." Here are a few of its expressions:

"No commoner thing, journalistically considered, ever got past the press to the public than Mr. Bryan's new paper."

"There isn't a new thought in it."

"There isn't a new subject treated nor an old subject treated in a new way."

"It isn't even Bryancsque."

The Standard Oil company and militarism are defended.

CARNEGIE DEAL SENDS STOCKS UP.

Wall Street Accepts the Big Combination as a Fact and Speculates Accordingly.

STEEL MEN ARE SILENT.

Unofficial Statement of the Agreement Given Out at J. Pierpont Morgan's Office.

OPTION GIVEN AND ACCEPTED

Pennsylvania Railroad and Standard Oil People Are Brought to Time by Threats.

STORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Wall street accepted as a fact today that Andrew Carnegie had sold out his holdings of stock in the Carnegie Steel company to interests represented by J. Pierpont Morgan and speculated accordingly.

All the steel stocks went kiting, opening and closing at marked advances over the closing of the day before. Of the common steel stocks, American Steel and Wire and Federal Steel showed the greatest gain, the net change for the day being 2¾ points. Federal Steel preferred showed the greatest gain of all on the day, however, the net change being four points.

All the other steel stocks, no matter whether common report included them in the big deal or not, also showed substantial advances.

And all this trading was done without a word of anything like official confirmation of the deal. There were just about four men, any of whom might have confirmed the news, but none of them would say a word for publication. These four men were Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, Elbert H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel company, and Charles M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie company.

It may be judged how carefully the leaders in this great operation of finance and industrial combination have been working when it may be stated as a fact that hardly more than half a dozen directors of any of the companies involved in the transaction knew just what had been done until this afternoon. Even then they were not furnished with all the details. This was commented upon in Wall street and old financiers said that all the details of the transaction had been more successfully kept from the public than any deal which had been put through in Wall street in years.

What Carnegie Has Done.

It would not be quite correct to state that Mr. Carnegie has disposed of some or any of his holdings in the company which bears his name. Upon the authority of the President of one of the banks which may be called upon to help finance the transaction, this is just what has occurred: Mr. Carnegie has signed an agreement under which he will sell to J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab his holdings of the stock of the Carnegie Steel company. These holdings amount to 54 per cent of the total of $160,000,000 of the outstanding stock of the Carnegie company. For this Mr. Carnegie will receive when the stock is transferred about $87,000,000.

Of this amount, he will receive part in cash and part in the bonds of the new company, which will be formed by a consolidation of the Carnegie Steel company, the Federal Steel company, the National Steel company, and the American Steel and Wire company. Mr. Carnegie will retain his holdings of the 5 per cent collateral trust bonds of the Carnegie company, of which the total amount issued and outstanding is $160,000,000. Of this amount Mr. Carnegie holds about $100,000,000. The new company to be formed out of the consolidation of the four companies will guarantee the payment of the interest on the old Carnegie company's bonds.

Immense Capital Involved.

The capital of the companies involved in the steel deal is as follows:

Carnegie company	$320,000,000
Federal Steel company	200,000,000
National Tube company	80,000,000
American Bridge company	70,000,000
American Steel and Wire company	90,000,000
Total	$760,000,000

The certificate of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State in New Jersey the other day showed that the stock holdings of Mr. Carnegie in the Carnegie company amounted to $86,379,000, and that Mr. Phipps, his partner and ally, held $17,226,000. The other holdings are as follows:

Henry Clay Frick	$15,484,000
Charles N. Schwab	18,929,000
Francis J. F. Lovejoy	7,024,000
Lawrence C. Phipps	2,653,000
William Singer	2,820,000

The other stockholders have amounts below the $1,000,000 mark.

The holdings of Mr. Schwab, the President of the company, it is understood, are not his individual holdings, but are said to represent a syndicate.

Morgan Holds an Option.

This is the unofficial statement of the major details of this enormous transaction. It may be that the statement is in error in some of its details, but at any rate it was the statement that Wall street accepted and considered authoritative. This much may be stated, however, as a fact: Andrew Carnegie has given an option to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Schwab on his holdings in the Carnegie company, and the option has been accepted. The ultimate owner of the stock will be a company formed from a combination of the four companies mentioned. When this company is incorporated and ready to do business the stock will be transferred.

Statement from Morgan's Office.

A partial official confirmation was given to this statement this afternoon at Mr. Morgan's office, where it was said that negotiations looking to such a combination had been undertaken and were still on.

These negotiations began two weeks ago. They reached the point where the lawyers had to be called in on Monday. The lawyers were: Francis Lynde Stetson, representing Mr. Morgan; William Nelson Cromwell, representing the National Steel company; Max

Pam and another lawyer from Chicago, representing the American Steel and Wire company; and the general counsel of the Carnegie company, two in number, who came on from Pittsburg. These men went to work in a private room in Mr. Morgan's office and continued their labors all day Monday and all day Tuesday. On Tuesday morning the agreement which Mr. Carnegie was to sign was ready for his signature. He signed it and the lawyers worked for the rest of the day on more of the details.

Much Laborious Work Ahead.

At present, therefore, all that has actually been done is to secure from Mr. Carnegie an agreement by which he will dispose of his stock in the Carnegie company. This of course was no small matter, and nothing could have been done without it. Nevertheless, much more laborious work is ahead of those who are putting through the deal.

The details of the formation of the new and greater company which is destined to control the output of the raw steel and iron material of the United States must be worked out and plans for financing it perfected. What amount of capital will be needed to float the new organization is a matter of conjecture. The present capitalization of the uniting companies is something like $900,000,000. There are some who say that some of these companies are overcapitalized. However that may be, an understanding must be reached as to the price at which the common and preferred stock of the uniting companies will be taken over by the new company.

The President of a company making finished steel products told a reporter this afternoon that he had understood that the preferred stock of some of the uniting companies was to be taken over at 115 and the common stock at 75. A former director of one of these companies said that he had heard the same thing. The probabilities are, however, that the stock of none of the uniting companies, with the exception of the Carnegie company, will be taken over at anything like these figures for the common or the preferred. At least that was the opinion expressed by many Wall street financiers today.

Question of Finance.

After these details are arranged, the question of financing the new company must be taken up and solved. A reporter asked several bank Presidents this afternoon what they thought of the general scheme and if they would be willing to assist in financing it. Only one spoke out unreservedly. He said there would be no trouble whatever in raising as much cash as would be necessary to acquire the properties of the companies to be combined. He said that it was nonsense to think that anything like $500,000,000 would be necessary and that Mr. Morgan and the Standard Oil people would have no difficulty in getting all the money they wanted.

The majority of the bankers, however, refused absolutely to discuss the question of the financing of the new company. They said it would be enough for them to consider that matter when they knew upon what basis the new company was to take over the properties of the uniting companies. There were two or three who were skeptical enough to express the opinion that if a larger amount than $200,000,000 would be required to finance the new company its promoters would have a considerable difficulty in raising the money.

How It All Came About.

An interesting story was told this afternoon as to how this gigantic combination came to be brought about, and as to the real purchasers. The story was told to a reporter by a person who had nothing to do with putting it through, and yet was in a position to know much of what the magnates interested in the deal have been doing. Naturally, the story cannot be verified, and it is given here for what it is worth. This man said:

"It is not generally known, I think, that some of the largest holders of stock in the Pennsylvania railroad will be among the larger holders of stock in the new company. In fact, the Pennsylvania railroad interest and the Standard Oil interest will be the largest in the purchasing company.

"Some time ago, you will remember, Mr. Carnegie announced that he was about to construct a new plant for making steel tubes at Conneaut, Pa. That announcement was equivalent to throwing down the gauntlet to the National Tube company.

"Some of the Pennsylvania road people are interested in the National Tube company. Mr. Carnegie stated at the time he made that announcement that his principal reason for making the works to Conneaut was because of the freight rates charged by the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Carnegie neglected, however, to state that he already had what the boys call a 'run in' with some of the officers of that road.

Threats on Both Sides.

"When the road refused to concede the rates which Mr. Carnegie asked he told the officers that he wasn't dependent upon the Pennsylvania road for all of his transportation, and that he could build a railroad himself to tidewater. The railroad people replied that they were well aware that Mr. Carnegie could build a railroad or any other thing he saw fit, but they reminded him that the Pennsylvania railroad company was in a satisfactory condition to cut freight rates if such a thing should be necessary.

"Mr. Carnegie replied that they might go ahead and cut, and each would see who would get the better of the war. But Mr. Carnegie did not have at that time a railroad to tidewater, and he was getting a great many orders for steel billets and steel rails. He called on the Pennsylvania railroad for cars, and the railroad promptly responded, but instead of giving Mr. Carnegie twenty cars, which, for instance, he might ask for, the company would send ten and express its regret that owing to the great demand for cars it could not give Mr. Carnegie any more just at that time.

"But, somehow or other, the National Tube company, which also needed cars, and the National Steel company, which needed cars, got what they asked for. Mr. Carnegie learned of this and it did not take him long to conclude that the Pennsylvania railroad was after him.

"When the venerable ironmaster fully realized what was going on he realized that he had a mighty big fight on his hands. It was not long after that the announcement of the settlement of the differences between the National Tube company and the Carnegie Steel company. That was really the beginning of the negotiations for the purchase of Mr. Carnegie's holdings in the company which bears his name. You may remember that the first announcement that negotiations looking to the purchase of Mr. Carnegie's holdings came from Philadelphia. The authority for that announcement was one of the heavy holders of the stock of the Pennsylvania railroad.

"The other holders of stock in the new company, besides those connected with the uniting companies, will be certain Europeans represented by Morgan."

Frick May Be in Control.

A story was circulated in Wall street late this afternoon that Mr. Carnegie had issued a statement which would be given out in Boston early this evening confirming the news that he had agreed to sell his holdings in the Carnegie company, and further that Henry C. Frick, who was formerly chairman of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and with whom Mr. Carnegie had serious differences a few years ago, would become the chairman of the Board of Directors of the new company. Nobody in New York could find out anything about such a statement in Boston and it was taken for granted that this statement was much like another one which was circulated, which quoted Mr. Carnegie as saying that he had decided to sell, not because the business of his company was not prosperous but because he had decided to retire from business and spend his old age in a more dignified manner than in the getting of dollars.

It may be said in passing that this statement was given out by Mr. Carnegie in Europe in 1899, after he had given Mr. Frick an option on his holdings.

Mr. Frick, in Pittsburg, is quoted as saying:

"I know nothing at all about it. I know absolutely nothing at all about it, and you are at liberty to say so. No papers have been signed here."

Nelson Cromwell of the law firm of Sullivan, Cromwell & Co., the law concern which has formed several of Mr. Morgan's companies, when asked about the big deal said:

"The details are not completed, so I am unable to discuss them. In a day or two, I may be able to make a statement regarding the nature of the plan." Mr. Cromwell would not state whether the present deal contemplated a grand merger of the so-called Morgan properties.

"I would like to tell you more," he said, "but I cannot. I cannot discuss the details nor what the nature of the plan is, but it is likely that in a day or a couple of days a statement will be made."

This is the only official statement which could be secured today. Officials of the Federal Steel company and the American Steel and Wire company maintained the same attitude as yesterday. They hinted at an "immense deal," but would go no further.

Battery Park Plant Out.

One of the significant features of the present transaction is the fact that the Battery Park Steel companies will stand out alone. They are, however, self-sustaining, and form a complete system such as Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller will have when the present deal is completed. Almost every story and report which has been printed as yet in connection with the present deal have lined the Battery Park Steel company with the Carnegie company and the other Morgan properties. An official denial is made by the Presidents of all the Battery Park companies, with the exception of President Reis of the National Steel company, and as he was absent in Florida it was impossible to secure any definite information from him. Judge W. H. Moore said he had nothing to say.

RAILROAD PROPERTIES REORGANIZED AND CONTROLLED BY J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Albany and Susquehanna, reorganized in 1869, when he worsted Jay Gould.
West Shore in 1885, and sold to the New York Central.
Chesapeake and Ohio and "Big Four" in 1888, and consolidated.
Richmond Terminal transformed into the Southern railway in 1891.
Philadelphia and Reading rehabilitated in 1895.
Big blocks of stock in New York Central bought in 1895.
Erie railway taken over and put on substantial basis in 1895.
New York and New England leased to New York, New Haven and Hartford, forming a monopoly of lines, in 1896.
Consolidated New York and Northern with New York Central in 1896.
Took the Northern Pacific from the receivers in 1897.
Formed syndicate to own the Baltimore and Ohio in 1897.
Entered syndicate buying the Chicago and Alton in 1899.
Managed great deal in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in 1900.
Member of combination controlling most of the great lines at the end of 1900.
Formed in turn the Interstate Railway association and the famous "gentlemen's agreement," leading up to the actual control of the trunk lines.

COMPANIES IN WHICH MR. MORGAN IS DIRECTOR.

Carthage and Adirondack railway.
Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad.
Columbus, Hope and Greensburg railroad.
Federal Steel company.
General Electric company.
Harlem River and Port Chester railroad.
Housatonic railroad.
Jersey City and Bayonne railroad.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad.
Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate company.
Mexican Telegraph company.
Mohawk and Malone railroad.
National Bank of Commerce.
Niagara Falls Branch railway company.
New Jersey Shore Line railroad company.
New York Central and Hudson River.
New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.
New York and Putnam railroad.
Pacific Cable company.
West Shore railroad.
Western Union Telegraph company.

Mr. Morgan is also largely interested in the railroads known as "coal roads," which absolutely control the anthracite coal trade of the country. These are the coal trust. He is also interested in the National Tube company and American Bridge company.

FEATURES IN THE LIFE OF MR. MORGAN.

Born at Hartford, Conn., on April 17, 1837.
Educated at the English High School of Boston and University of Goettingen, Germany, graduating in 1857.
Began work in New York banking house in 1857, and continued in that employment for three years.
Engaged in business for himself in 1860 in a small way.
Formed banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co. in 1864, becoming the American representative of George Peabody & Co. of London.
Formed partnership with Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia under firm name of Drexel, Morgan & Co. in 1871.
Became senior partner by the death of Mr. Drexel in 1893, the firm becoming J. P. Morgan & Co. on Jan. 1, 1895.
Head of banking houses in Philadelphia, London, and Paris from 1871 to present time.

CARNEGIE COMPANY HOLDINGS.

Valuable Properties and Plants Owned by the Corporation—Total of Stock Is $160,000,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—The Carnegie company was organized on March 24, 1900. The authorized capital stock is $160,000,000 bonds and $160,000,000 stock, the par value of the shares being $1,000. Of the capital stock, $156,800,000 has been issued. The bonded indebtedness is: Collateral trust, 5 per cent 100-year gold bonds, dated April 2, 1900, maturing April 1, 2000. Sinking fund, $800,000 per annum after April, 1905, bonds for sinking fund being subject to call at 105 and interest, $160,000,000.

Following are the properties and plants owned by the Carnegie company:

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.

Edgar Thomson steel works—Nine blast furnaces, 4 15-ton Bessemer steel converters, and two rail mills.

Duquesne steel works—Four blast furnaces, Bessemer steel plant, open hearth steel plant, 12 50-ton furnaces, two billet mills, angle bar mill, continuous bar mill.

Carrie furnaces—Two completed blast furnaces.

Lucy furnaces—Two completed blast furnaces.

Homestead steel works—Bessemer plant, 40 open hearth furnaces, four blooming mills, four structural trains, two slabbing mills, four plate mills, one 3,000 ton and one 10,000 ton press.

Howard axle works.

Lower Union mills.

Upper Union mills.

H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY.

Forty thousand acres of coal lands, 20,000 acres of surface lands, and 11,652 coke ovens in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties; also the production of 1,600 outside ovens. Owns 2,082 railroad cars.

CARNEGIE NATURAL GAS COMPANY.

Leases 98,000 acres of gas territory in Allegheny, Washington, Armstrong, and Westmoreland Counties, Pa., and Wetzel and Doddridge Counties, W. Va.; 130 producing wells and 3,000 miles of main and branch pipe lines.

UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.

Owns 39.52 miles and leases 12.63 miles of track.

PITTSBURG AND CONNEAUT DOCK COMPANY.

Operates docks on Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie at Conneaut; also owns 12.6 per cent of stock of Pennsylvania and Lake Erie Dock company and 25 per cent of stock of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Dock company.

TROTTER WATER COMPANY.

Pumping plant on Youghiogheny River, one and a half miles above Connellsville, Pa.

YOUGHIOGHENY NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Line from Broadford to Summit, Fayette County, 2.4 miles, leased to Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny railroad.

YOUGHIOGHENY WATER COMPANY.

Pumping plant at Broadford, Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT WATER COMPANY.

Pumping plant at Bridgeport, Fayette County, Pa.

PITTSBURG, BESSEMER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

Operates 208.31 miles of railroad between Conneaut, O., Erie, Pa., and North Bessemer, Pa.

OLIVER MINING COMPANY.

Owns Metropolitan Iron and Land company (Norrie, Aurora, and Tilden mines, Gogebic), 89.3 per cent of stock of Lake Superior Iron company (Mountain Iron, Mesaba); 98 per cent of stock of Security Land and Exploration company. Estimated output of mines, 5,000,000 tons.

PITTSBURG STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Owns eleven steamships and two tugs.

PITTSBURG LIMESTONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Operates quarries at Tyrone and Williamsburg, Blair County, and Wick, Butler County, Pa.; daily capacity, 4,500 tons. The products of the company are pig iron, coke, spiegeleisen, ferro manganese, steel billets, blooms and slabs, tinplate and sheet bars, steel rails, angle bars, structural steel beams, angles, plates, forgings, axles, links, and pins.

Operation on President Kruger's Eye.

UTRECHT, Holland, Feb. 6.—An operation on Mr. Kruger's right eye was successfully performed toda

CUBA SURE TO BE FREED.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S PLANS FOR ISLAND NOW KNOWN.

Pledge Must Be Kept, but the Government Cannot Be Turned Over to the People While They Have No Fortifications, Army, or Navy—Grave Danger in Granting Power to Make Treaties in Which the United States May Be Ignored.

New York, Feb. 7, 4 a. m.—[Special.]—The Press prints the following from its Washington correspondent:

"From the highest source possible it can be announced that the following are the views held by President McKinley on the future of Cuba, and what he desires done by Congress with the new Cuban constitution:

"First—The President is impressed strongly with the idea or conviction that early action by Congress on the Cuban constitution is imperative.

"Second—That the necessity for the cooperation of Congress and the Executive is vital to determine at once and for all time the future relations between the United States and Cuba. Congress is necessary to the execution, in the President's judgment, because Congress incorporated the resolution of independence in the declaration of war with Spain.

President Wants Pledge Kept.

"Third—The President earnestly is in favor of keeping the pledge to grant Cuban independence, but,

"Fourth—We must make our bed now. Does independence mean to turn the island over to the Cubans without fortification, without an army or navy, and with authority to make treaties in which the interests of the United States may be ignored?

"Fifth—The President favors something like the views of Senator Platt of Connecticut in this connection, as stated in four suggestions already published, but he does not indorse Platt's views formally.

"Sixth—The cooperation of Congress will be invited in considering the Cuban constitution, whether it embodies recognition of the United States' interests or not, or whether United States interests are to be recognized in a supplemental resolution.

May Await the Next Congress.

"Seventh—The President thinks an important feature of the Cuban convention work will be the date fixed for the elections in Cuba. It possibly may be remote enough for the next Congress to deal with the questions at stake at the regular session.

"Eighth—If the Cuban constitution is completed before the adjournment of the present Congress there may be such action taken by this Congress as to obviate the need for calling an extraordinary session. This does not seem likely, in the President's opinion, for lack of time.

"Ninth—The failure of Congress to act on the Spooner bill will not of itself compel an extra session. The President is strongly impressed with the belief that the progress of pacification in the Philippines is marvelous and will be continuing.

War Not All to Aid Cubans.

"Tenth—The President is waiting the arrival of the Cuban constitution to write a message setting forth his views. The strong note in the message, after congratulations on free Cuba, will be that we did not go to war with Spain on account of the Cubans alone. It was also to check the injury to our commerce and people and to end the turmoil and disorder at our doors which culminated in the destruction of the Maine.

"The President does not contemplate a protectorate over Cuba. He is for the recognition of Cuban freedom and independence, but he does not interpret this to mean that Cuba, without army, without navy, without forts, shall be turned adrift to shift for herself. It may be added that, with few exceptions, Senators and Representatives share this view."

Still at Work on Constitution.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The constitutional convention today continued its discussion of the question of provincial governments. Señor Aleman replied to Señor Gibergs. He said that the project was an attempt at federalism and was such in order to harmonize what the people of Cuba wished. He saw no prospect of a clash between the state and the provinces, as the function of the governments of the provinces would be purely administrative. He said the convention could never allow modifications of the constitution to be made in Washington.

A series of amendments was proposed to the eighteenth section. One provided that provincial loans must be passed upon by the central executive. It provoked a long discussion, but no action was taken.

Will You Be There?

First Presidential inauguration of the new century will occur at Washington on March 4, when President McKinley will again take the oath of office. The trip to the national capital may be made at special fares via Pennsylvania Short Lines, the through train route from Chicago. Particulars at Pennsylvania ticket offices, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

CORBIN PLANS TO SUCCEED MILES.

Adjutant General Expects to Be Made Commander-in-Chief in August.

WILL HOLD UNTIL 1906.

Brooke and Otis to Enjoy Highest Rank Just Before Retiring.

NEW BLOW TO BUCKET SHOPS

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.

There is a story afloat among army officers that Adjutant General Corbin is to become Lieutenant General and be placed in command of the army before the next meeting of Congress. According to this report, General Miles has agreed to retire as soon as he is eligible. Under the general law he can ask for retirement Aug. 8 of this year but he cannot be retired by the President against his will until two years later.

New Report That Miles Is to Retire.

The story tonight is that Miles has promised to retire next August of his own accord. Thereupon General Brooke will be made Lieutenant General, and, as he is already eligible for retirement, he will ask for it. The same course will be pursued by Major General Otis.

This will enable the President to fill the place of Lieutenant General three times in rapid succession, creating three vacancies in the list of general officers. Thereupon, Adjutant General Corbin, who is now a Major General, ranking next to Otis, will be eligible for the supreme command.

His friends tonight say that the arrangements have all been made and that Corbin will become Lieutenant General some time between Aug. 8, the date when Miles may ask for retirement, and Dec. 1. General Corbin does not become eligible for retirement under the general law, which, by the way, he himself drew, until Sept. 15, 1904. He cannot be retired against his will until the same date in 1906. In either event he will hold on to his three stars as Lieutenant General long enough to interfere with the promotion of Major Generals Young and Chaffee.

The next in order for the rank of Lieutenant General would be MacArthur, who does not finally retire until 1906, but as Corbin will serve through all of this administration it is impossible to predict what will happen after he retires.

The only significant feature of the story is that Miles has promised to get out of the way, thus immediately rewarding Brooke and Otis and giving General Corbin the chance to show his capacity as commander of the army.

The following is a list of the first fifteen officers of the army in order of standing, with date of compulsory retirement. They can retire voluntarily two years earlier:

Lieutenant General Miles, Aug. 8, 1903.
Major General Brooke, July 21, 1902.
Major General Otis, March 25, 1902.
Adjutant General Corbin, Sept. 15, 1906.
Major General Young, Jan. 19, 1904.
Major General Chaffee, April 14, 1906.
Major General MacArthur, June 2, 1909.
Brigadier General Wade, April 14, 1907.
Brigadier General Merriam, Nov. 13, 1901.
Brigadier General Ludlow, Nov. 15, 1907.
Brigadier General Breckinridge, Inspector General, Jan. 14, 1908.
Brigadier General Sternberg, Surgeon General, June 8, 1902.
Brigadier General Lieber, Judge Advocate General, May 21, 1901.
Brigadier General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, March 27, 1908.
Brigadier General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, Oct. 8, 1901.

The above list is the lineal rank of general officers. It includes six staff chiefs and nine line officers.

Mrs. Henderson held an at home this afternoon, when she received hosts of friends of the social world. Assisting Mrs. Henderson were Miss Cannon, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Mayer and Miss Mayer, Mrs. M. M. Parker, and Miss Louise Parker.

Under the new army law the Surgeon General will appoint thirty dental surgeons. The first three appointed will conduct the examination of the remaining twenty-seven. General Sternberg proposes to select not more than one dentist from a single State. These dentists will be employed as contract dental surgeons under the terms and conditions applicable to army contract surgeons. They must be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges. The twenty-seven dentists to be examined will probably pass the examinations, which will not be competitive.

Plans for Choosing the New Dental Surgeons.

Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Hopkins entertained at luncheon today in honor of Miss McWilliams and Miss Vanderlip of Chicago. The guests were the Misses Shoup, the Misses Mason, the Misses Stewart, Miss Lacey, Miss Hull, Miss Bland, Miss Archibald, Miss Chopin, Miss Nicholson, Miss Stellwag, Miss Hobart, and Miss Jones.

After a long fight the Boards of Trade of this country have at last been successful in securing legislation which it is believed will result in driving the bucket-shops out of business, at least that is the purpose of an amendment to the war revenue repeal agreed to in the Senate this afternon. Senator Mason offered the amendment, which provides that a tax of two cents on each transaction to the value of $100 taking place in any bucket shop shall be imposed.

New Law to Double Tax on Bucket Shops.

This doubles the tax under the present law, and, of course, will make it more expensive for those who trade in stocks and grain to make their transactions in bucket shops than on the regular exchanges.

In addition to this Senator Cullom secured the adoption of an amendment which reduces the tax of two cents on every $100 trade on Boards of Trade to two cents on every transaction to the value of $200.

President Warren of the Chicago Board of Trade has been in Washington for several days working to secure this legislation.

In addition to the appeals of the Chicago Board of Trade the other organizations of this kind throughout the country have brought to bear what influence they could to have this additional tax imposed.

It is believed these amendments will be agreed to by the House as the war revenue repeal bill will be sent back to that body in order to have this and other amendments acted upon. It is not believed this measure will be accepted by the House without a stiff fight and some of the members assert the Senate will have to recede from many of the provisions now in the bill, which is an entirely different measure from the one framed in the House.

Senator and Mrs. Hanna gave a dinner this evening, the guests being Secretary and Miss Wilson, Secretary Long, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Speaker and Mrs. Henderson, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Huidekoper, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Hill, and Miss Phelps.

Miss Hopkins will leave on Monday for Kankakee, where she is to act as bridemaid for her schoolmate, Miss Helen Paddock.

It will require more than half a million dollars to provide subsistence for the increased army during the remainder of the fiscal year. It was thought the service would make out with $3,000,000, but this deficiency estimate has now been increased by $2,300,000. Commissary General Weston is considering the means of meeting the cost, which would devolve upon his department in case the recruiting of the regular army became necessary preliminary to the discharge of the volunteers.

Deficiency in Army Subsistence Department.

Now that the intentions of Congress are made known through the act to increase the efficiency of the army, it becomes necessary to make provision for this increased expense, which rises from the larger cost of subsisting enlisted men, while on recruiting duty and while traveling from place to place, as well as on recruits while at recruiting stations and while traveling to join the organizations to which they will be assigned.

It is difficult to fix upon the amount of additional appropriations that will be needed, because the widely scattered locations of stations of the recruiting service for securing the number of recruits desired and the various distances which will have to be traveled by recruiting parties and the recruits themselves.

Miss Ruth Vanderlip, who has been visiting in Washington for the last six weeks, will leave tomorrow for her home in Chicago.

Hazing at the West Point Military Academy will in all probability never be practiced again, even if the cadets should decide to violate the pledge given not to engage in this practice. If they do engage in hazing it will be a costly pastime, as they will be expelled and will be ineligible for entry into the army or navy of the United States.

Hazing to Be Abolished at West Point.

An amendment to the military academy appropriation bill prohibiting hazing was adopted in the Senate this afternoon. It is of the most rigid character and its enforcement will obliterate the practice of hazing. It provides that "the superintendent of the military academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of War, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging, or countenancing such practices shall be summarily expelled from the academy and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the army or navy."

There is scarcely any doubt that the House will agree to this sweeping provision, and even if the cadets are disposed to recall their voluntary promise not to engage in hazing it would be useless, as the law upon the subject will be so strict it will be almost impossible to save any cadet from the disgrace of expulsion if he participates in hazing or encourages it.

Miss Ruth Mason is acknowledged to be one of the best horsewomen in the city. A party of young people leave the town early every Sunday morning and take a canter across the surrounding country. On these occasions Miss Mason attracts the admiration of her companions by her excellent carriage and the manner she manages her horse.

Senator Cullom today introduced a bill providing for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River above the Eads bridge. A similar measure was introduced in the House by Representative Rodenberg and a favorable report has been made upon it by the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

"I am not in favor of a large standing army," said Representative Esch today, "but I do not consider an army of 100,000 men too large for a country having a population as large as that of the United States. A military organization of that size is not a menace to the country in any way, and the taxes to maintain an establishment of this size will not oppress the people.

Congressman Esch Not Afraid of Larger Army.

"I am of German descent and there is naturally a strong feeling among these people against a large standing army. I naturally share this feeling. I believe the army we now have—100,000 men—will be sufficient to meet the needs of this country, but to support the regular establishment there should be a well drilled, well trained, and well equipped militia.

"This organization should have the same formation, use the same manual and tactics, similar arms, and their uniforms should be identical to those of the regular army. The importance of this was shown previous to and during the Spanish-American war. Many volunteer organizations offered their services to the government during the war which were not organized, had no arms, uniforms, or even blankets, and consequently it was necessary to take this raw material and whip it into shape.

"With a militia patterned after the regular army the government would always have a first-class fighting force ready to be called into service in a moment's notice. Several bills proposing to reorganize the militia have been pending in Congress for several years. For some reason they have not been adopted. We now appropriate $1,000,000 for arming and equipping the militia.

"In my judgment the best way to bring the State organizations into conformity with the conditions existing in the regular army is to make the payment of the proportion to which each State is entitled only when their military organization conforms to the formation of the regular army."

"It is impossible to tell whether or not there will be an extra session of Congress," said Representative Long of Kansas. "Everything depends upon the appropriation bills. If these measures go through all right, and there is every reason to believe they will, I do not see why an extra session should be necessary."

Former Representative Connolly arrived here late tonight and will go to the White House tomorrow, accompanied by Senator Cullom, who will present the claims of Mr. Connolly for the vacancy on the district bench caused by the death of Judge Allen. Mr. Connolly was expected here several days ago, but his departure from Springfield was delayed by law business.

Connolly to Ask McKinley for Judgeship.

As has already been stated in these dispatches the President desires the appointment of a man not more than 50 years of age, and for this reason he is opposed to Mr. Connolly's appointment. Senator Cullom and the former Congressman are going to the White House tomorrow for the purpose of trying to overcome an opposition and to secure the position for Mr. Connolly.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, as Chief Constructor of the Navy, has urged Secretary Long to add to the corps of constructors, which was limited to forty officers by the naval personnel law. A great deal of work devolves upon naval constructors, and Admiral Hichborn is anxious that his corps be strengthened by the addition of twenty officers to be appointed from among the graduates of the Naval Academy at the rate of not more than three in any one year.

Navy Needs More Constructors at Once.

The present necessity for more constructors, it is believed, fully recognized by the department. Owing to the fact that graduates of the Naval Academy intended for the construction corps take a post-graduate course requiring from two to four years, before they become available for active duty, if the limitation to the increase of numbers were removed during the present session of Congress it would still be two years before any benefit could be obtained from it; and if this limitation is not removed at this session, it would probably be at least three, and possibly four, years before relief could be expected.

This being the condition of affairs, the bureau trusts that the department will feel warranted in inviting the attention of the Senate Naval committee to the present state of affairs and urging legislative relief during the present session of Congress.

Mrs. Fairbanks will not find it smooth sailing to the post of Director General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Donald McLean has been working for three years for the honor of election to this desirable position and such hard work is not without results. Mrs. McLean made a good fight for the position when Mrs. Manning was elected and has never ceased her efforts in that direction since.

Lively Contest for Director General of the D. A. R.

Mrs. McLean will probably have the votes of Massachusetts, Tennessee, Georgia, and Michigan. As matters now stand, out of the 700 electoral votes, Mrs. Fairbanks will get about 400, Mrs. McLean 250, and Mrs. Roebling 40. The other votes will be scattering.

There are ten Vice President Generals to be elected. Mrs. Matt Scott of Bloomington, Ill., Mrs. Adlai Stevenson's sister, will probably be the Vice President General from that State. Mrs. John Jewett of Chicago is an opposition candidate, but will probably not get the coveted office, as there is a feeling that Chicago is getting more than its share of honors, as Mrs. Wiles of Chicago will undoubtedly be the next Regent of Illinois.

Another question for consideration is that of accommodations for another year. The daughters are paying $2,800 for the use of the Grand Opera-House for one week and the probabilities are they will not be able to get this place at any price another year. The only available places are the convention hall, which is not in a convenient part of the city, or a temporary shelter erected on the White lot. There are now 700 delegates and 700 alternates to be seated.

The probabilities are that at the coming convention the basis of representation will be changed so that there will be fewer delegates sent. In that case some other opera-house would accommodate them.

The Rev. and Mrs. De Witt Talmage entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were Governor and Mrs. Stone of Pennsylvania, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Stewart, Justice Harlan, Colonel and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. Foot of San Francisco, and the Rev. Dr. Hill of Harrisburg.

PECULIAR EFFECTS OF NEW BILL

Illinois Major Jumps Ahead of Banking Officers and General Merriam Ignored Entirely.

Carbondale, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Major J. Franklin Bell, who was promoted to be Brigadier General in the regular army by the President and who passes at one jump ahead of many other officers, served shortly after his graduation from West Point Military Academy for three years as professor of military science in the Southern Illinois Normal University. He was declared a most efficient and popular officer, and his enthusiasm for his profession led indirectly to the formation of several companies of the National Guard of Illinois.

He has several times proved his skill in the field and is an inventor of note, the present tent used by the cavalry department being of his design.

General Merriam Disappointed.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The absence of General Henry C. Merriam's name from the list of new Brigadier Generals has led to the publication of an alleged interview here which he has denied absolutely.

The interview credited to General Henry C. Merriam makes him say that it would have caused him much less pain had President McKinley shot him rather than have passed him over in this manner, and that his professional position was dearer to him than his life.

That he would receive the rank of Major General was one of the moves confidently expected. The General has seen long and faithful service, and, as he retires next November, it was thought the President would take this opportunity to reward him. Once before he was passed over when General James F. Wade was made the senior Brigadier. Last summer he begged to be sent to China for service, being willing to go even under command of a junior officer, this, too, was refused.

SEVENTEEN-DAY RACE FOR LAND WITH SHIP ON FIRE.

Perilous Experience of Captain Bryce and His Crew of 29 Men on British Bark Pyrenees from Tacoma.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—On the steamer Australia today, from Tahiti, came Captain Bryce and twenty-nine men of the British bark Pyrenees with a story of a seventeen days' race with death to reach land in the South seas, as fire raged in the hold, and the only chance for life was to batten down the hatches, crowd on all sail, and make for Pitcairn Island. They were on half rations and in fear that every moment the flames would burst through the decks.

The Pyrenees sailed from Tacoma on Oct. 14, wheat laden, for Leith. On Nov. 16, while 2,600 miles from land, fire was discovered. Captain Bryce ordered all sail hoisted and made for Pitcairn Island.

"We kept the decks flooded with water," said Captain Bryce. "As days passed the heat grew more intense. The cabins became so heated and so full of stifling vapor we could not stay in them more than five minutes. At Pitcairn the sea was too rough to land. Then we made for Gambia, where we beached the bark and reached shore all right. We made Tahiti in a schooner and then came here by steamer."

The men unite in saying they owed their escape to the pluck of their Scotch Captain, who determined to stay with the ship till the flames drove him from the deck.

GETS GRAVEYARD FOR HIMSELF

Henry Schwartz Finds Burial Ground Grant Is Decidedly Limited—Judiciary Committee Takes Pity.

Henry Schwartz secured from the City Council the privilege of establishing a graveyard. The ordinance was duly passed and Mr. Schwartz was granted authority to maintain a burial ground to be known as the "Free Sons of Israel Cemetery."

After the permission had been secured Mr. Schwartz discovered that his grant permitted him to bury himself "in A. Dunning's subdivision of the northwest one-quarter of the northeast one-quarter of section 19, township 40 north, range 13 east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, in the Twenty-seventh Ward of Chicago." It permitted him to bury himself and no others.

Mr. Schwartz, through Alderman Wulff, represented to the City Council Judiciary committee yesterday that he did not want the above described territory in north range 13 for a personal mausoleum, and an amendment was passed to enable him to assign lots and use the grant as originally intended.

THE BEST TRAINS TO FLORIDA.

Chicago and Florida Limited

Leaves Dearborn Station, Chicago, 11:05 a. m. every day via Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Through coaches and sleeping cars. Dining cars. Choice of routes. Everything the best. The popular Chicago and Nashville Limited leaves every evening at 7 o'clock. City ticket office, 121 Adams street. Phone Central 555.

JONES LASHES SUBSIDY BILL.

Arkansas Senator Says Measure Is a "Jimmy" to Break Into Treasury.

HOT WORDS IN SENATE.

Night Sessions Are Denounced as a Scheme to Wear Out the Opposition.

REPUBLICANS DENY CHARGE

(Continued from first page.)

in the interest of good government he would be willing to remain here even in extraordinary session.

Replying to Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Jones said the pending bill "might properly be called a 'jimmy,' with which it was proposed to break into the United States Treasury." He declared his belief that there was a deliberate effort on the part of the Republican majority to cause the failure of appropriation bills.

"Much as you want to loot the Treasury," he asserted with vehemence, "you do not dare to place the President in the attitude of calling an extra session of Congress to pass the ship subsidy bill. If, however, you can cause appropriation bills to fail, the President will call Congress into extraordinary session, and then the subsidy bill can be passed."

In conclusion he referred to the Spooner Philippine bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the anti-trust bill as important matters of legislation now before the Senate.

Mr. Aldrich retorted that the Spooner Philippine bill was before the Senate for action last session for weeks.

"Why, didn't you pass it, then?" demanded Mr. Jones. "You had a majority."

"You would not let us," returned Mr. Aldrich. "You employed the same tactics then that you are employing now."

Deny Filibustering Charge.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia resented the statement that the opponents of the shipping bill were filibustering. He suggested to Mr. Spooner that he call up the Spooner Philippine bill. The Wisconsin Senator replied that he would be glad to obtain consideration for the bill, but he was not in charge of it.

Mr. Teller said the President had now power to establish civil government in the Philippines. "No ruler," he declared, "has such unlimited power unless it be the Czar of Russia or perhaps the Sultan of Turkey."

Mr. Chandler made a sarcastic talk on the lucid arguments tonight of Mr. Jones and Mr. Teller against the shipping bill. Mr. Chandler referred sarcastically to Mr. Teller's speech as "a protest and lucid argument against the shipping bill," and to the speech of Mr. Jones, who could characterize the people who were advocating the passage of the bill only as robbers who proposed to loot the Treasury.

"There has been no ground," he said, "for the charge of filibustering against the measure until five days ago when Mr. Clay of Georgia offered the Nicaragua Canal bill as an amendment and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina offered as an amendment the anti-trust bill. These evidently were filibustering methods."

Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Tillman challenged Mr. Chandler's statement.

Challenge Is Accepted.

Mr. Chandler said that as notice had been given that the bill would be defeated by filibustering the only thing for the majority to do was to accept the challenge.

In a vigorous speech Mr. Clay disclaimed any intention of filibustering, but he demanded fair and full opportunity to discuss the measure.

Mr. Turner of Washington and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina protested vigorously against the holding of night sessions, both urging that nothing would be gained by such unusual insistence by the majority. They intimated that they would resist force by force.

Mr. Tillman said that as it was "nearly time for the ringmaster of this circus to dismiss us"—it was almost 11 o'clock—he would not discuss the subsidy bill. He did offer, however, some remarks upon the Philippine question. He declared that he did not believe there was any honest purpose to enact legislation for the Philippines unless its enactment should present opportunity for the securing of concessions and franchises by capitalists, thus affording them chances to loot the islands, as it was proposed by the pending shipping bill to loot the United States Treasury for the benefit of a few ship-owners.

TWO IMPORTANT BILLS PASS.

Military Academy Appropriation and War Revenue Reduction Measures Are Approved by Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Two important measures were disposed of by the Senate today, the military academy appropriation bill and the war revenue reduction measure. The former was under consideration less than an hour. The only change made in it was the strengthening of

DEATH BLOW TO ANTI-PASS BILL.

Nohe's Measure Is Sent to a Committee After Lively Scene in House.

JOKES MADE OVER PLAN.

Allen Fails to Get Measure for Regulation of Stock-Yard Charges Advanced.

LAW FOR BUCKET SHOPS.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.

The House was unusually breezy today. It started with a discussion of Mr. Nohe's bill prohibiting the issuing of free transportation to and the acceptance of the same by members of the General Assembly, which was a special order on second reading, and which finally was sent to the Railroad committee.

This action is considered to mean that the measure is gone for good and will not appear again during this session.

Mr. Purdunn of Clark led off with a proposition to strike out its enacting clause. Mr. Allen wanted it referred to the Railroad committee, and Mr. Crafts furnished a second to Mr. Allen's motion.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Nohe, "that this bill should be considered now. It has been made a special order for today and I cannot see why any member desires to dodge the question. I have a letter in my hand written to a member of this House, which ought to demonstrate beyond question that this bill should become a law at once."

"Read it," shouted Mr. Allen. "Read it all."

Letter from Railroad Company.

"I am going to," quickly responded Mr. Nohe, "as soon as I put on my spectacles. The letter is from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company, and is addressed to a member of this House. It reads as follows:

"'Your letter of the 22d to President Ripley requesting annual over the railroad of this company has been referred to me. A couple of years ago, after you had been furnished with an annual over this line, you voted against a bill which you knew this company was directly interested in. Do you know of any particular reason, therefore, why we should favor you with an annual this year?'"

"Why don't you read it all?" asked Mr. Allen.

"I have read it all with the exception of the signature," responded Mr. Nohe. "It is signed by Robert Dunlap, General Attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad."

"I think the letter also," said Mr. Allen, "should go to the committee."

Issue of Passes to Be Felony.

"If I was a railroad attorney," said Mr. Nohe, "I would like to have everything go to the Railroad committee myself. I have an amendment here, which I believe every member is in favor of, except the attorneys of the railroads. The amendment provides for a two-cent rate per mile upon all the railroads in the State, and, in addition, makes it a felony to issue passes to any public official, be he a member of the Legislature or not. I offer this as a substitute to the bill."

Mr. Crafts was recognized, and said: "I desire to offer the following amendment: 'Provided, that the members of the General Assembly at its opening, during its continuance, and at its close, shall have the right to pass free and without charge on all railroads and railroad trains in going to and returning from the State capital.'"

"I, too, have an amendment," said Mr. Allen.

Mr. Allen sent his amendment up to the clerk, and the reading of it was followed by laughter from all parts of the House. It was as follows:

"Provided, however, that this bill shall not apply to farmers."

All Sent to the Committee.

The Speaker held that Nohe's amendments were not in order, as they were substitutes and not amendments. Thereupon the whole business was sent to the Railroad committee by a vote of yeas 113 to nays 20. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Abbott,	Gray,	Morley,
Adkins,	Haase,	Mueller,
Allen,	Hammond,	Neese,
Andrews,	Heffernan,	Nohe,
Backus,	Helminiak,	O'Connner,
Barnes,	Huggins,	Olsen,
Beem,	Hughes of Fulton	O'Meara,
Beitler,	Hunt,	Onion,
Bennett,	Hunter of Christian,	Partridge,
Bonfield,	Isermann,	Pendarvis,
Brown of Randolph,	Jandus,	Petrie,
Browne of La Salle,	Johnson of Rock Island,	Pool,
Bryant,	Johnson of Fulton,	Purdunn,
Bundy,	Johnstone,	Rankin of Warren,
Burgett,	Jones of Sangamon,	Rankin of Iroquois,
Bush,	Kelly,	Ridgely,
Busse,	Kerr,	Samuelson,
Canady,	Kerrick,	Schlagenhauff,
Chrisler,	Kettering,	Scrigin,
Church,	Kreiker,	Shepard,
Coles,	Lamb,	Shurtleff,
Conner,	Lapsley,	Skaggs,
Crafts,	Logan,	Smith of Cook,
Craig,	Lyon	Spiegel,
Crawford,	McClenathan,	Struckman,
Davis,	McConnel,	D. E. Sullivan,
Davis,	McCulloch,	Swiart,
Deem,	McDonough,	Taggart,
Dever,	Merrill,	Taylor,
Dow,	Middlekauff,	Tippit,
Edwards,	Miller of Stark,	Trautmann,
Egan,	Miller of Hamilton,	Vaughn,
Farrell,	Miller of Alexander,	Wall,
Fitzsimon,	Milner,	Walter,
Forbes,	Montelius,	Warder,
Gould,		Wilson,
		Witt,
		Wombacher,
Countryman,	Jones of Cook,	Young—113.
Crandell,	Kopf,	Reiss,
Cummings,	Low,	Shanahan,
Doyle,	Mitchell,	Shay,
Farrell,	Moran,	Smith of Franklin,
Gregory,	Nowicki,	P. J. Sullivan,
Grove,	Osgood,	W. Sullivan—20.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.

Arrad,	Howell,	Rice,
Cavanagh,	Hughes of Lee,	Rinaker,
Chamberlin,	Hunter of Winnebago,	Robinson,
Donohue,	Lichtenberger,	Uppendahl,
Farrell,	Louden,	Wheeler,
Hanna,	Murphy,	Wyand—19.

Nohe Gets Even with Allen.

It goes without saying that Mr. Nohe was angry at Mr. Allen, but he had his revenge a few minutes afterward. When the Republican steering committee of the House met this morning it agreed that nothing should be done in the way of advancing bills out of their order or making them special orders. The idea was to put every bill through its appropriate committee and not tie up the House with legislation in advance of the apportionment measures. Mr. Allen came into the meeting while it was in progress and said afterward he knew nothing of the adoption of the rule in question.

No sooner had Mr. Nohe's anti-railroad bill been put asleep than Mr. Allen arose with a copy of a measure he introduced last session, regulating the charges of stockyards companies and the prices imposed by them for feed. He asked unanimous consent to have the bill read a first time and made a special order on second reading tomorrow morning. Objections were heard instanter and Mr. Allen moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Nohe and the Republican steering committee, with the exception of Mr. Allen, got busy at once and Mr. Allen's motion was lost on roll-call by a vote of yeas 65 to nays 54, it requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules. Mr. Allen wanted his bill referred to the Committee on Agriculture, but the Speaker sent it to the organization on live stock and dairying. Neither Mr. Nohe nor Mr. Allen was particularly cheerful over the results of the day, except insofar as each felt that he had gotten even with the other.

Important Bills in the House.

Among the more important bills introduced in the House were the following:

By Bowles of Will—Providing that defendants in suits in justice courts who reside more than three miles from the office of the justice may, upon making affidavit of that fact, have their cases removed to a nearer justice if there be one.

By Hammond of Coles—Repealing the act creating the State Board of Horseshoers. Also a bill repealing the act for the licensing of architects.

By Church—Two bills amending the law in relation to local improvements. These bills were prepared by the special committee of the Chicago City Council, and have been heretofore published.

By Gould—Amending the special assessment law as applied to the construction of sidewalks, being one of the bills prepared by the special committee of the Chicago City Council.

By Heffernan of McLean—Providing for a tax levy of 3 per cent for ordinary school purposes and making it the duty of school authorities to purchase text books to be loaned to the pupils.

By Jandus of Cook—Providing that the wages or salaries of employés of municipal corporations shall not be subject to assignment.

By Jones of Cook—Requiring all persons who advertise themselves as physicians and surgeons and use the title "M. D." or "doctor" to obtain license to practice medicine under the laws of the State.

By McCulloch of Peoria—Creating a State Board of Library Commissioners to institute a system of free library circulation in rural communities.

By Benjamin M. Mitchell of Cook—Legalizing the consolidation of corporations engaged in the same general line of business and providing that one corporation may acquire the stock of another. Also a bill regulating stock-yard charges. Also a bill providing for a State series of school text books.

By O'Connor of Boone—Providing for the election of Fire Commissioners in cities of not less than 2,000 or more than 100,000 inhabitants.

By Rankin of Warren—Creating a State Board of Opticians, consisting of five members. The bill provides that no person shall practice the art of fitting eyeglasses without first having obtained a license from this board.

High License for Bucket Shops.

By Shephard of Jersey, providing that no person not a member of a Board of Trade or stock exchange shall engage in the brokerage or commission business without having first obtained a license from the Secretary of State. The license fee is fixed at $5,000 per annum.

By Shurtleff of McHenry, providing that electric light companies in counties of less than two million inhabitants may consolidate. Also a bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of process butter unless the same shall be so labeled.

By Tippit of Richland, providing that the State Board of Equalization shall assess the capital stock of foreign corporations upon property in this State and upon the amount of business done in this State.

By Wyand of Schuyler, providing for ascertaining the amount of indebtedness secured by mortgage on real estate in Illinois, held and owned by foreign loan companies, corporations, or persons, for the purpose of taxation.

To Look into Switching Rates.

Benjamin M. Mitchell's resolution for the investigation of charges against the Alton road of alleged discrimination in switching rates, referred to in last night's dispatches, was introduced and sent to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Jones of Cook offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, expressing the unqualified disapproval of the recommendations in report of the practice commission that the jury in all criminal cases shall not be judges of the law.

The House, on motion of Mr. Rinaker, authorized the Adjutant General to tender to the Grant's Monument association of New York the two regimental flags of General Grant's regiment. Mr. Rinaker said he had offered the resolution at the request of the Army of the Tennessee. The flags are simply loaned to the Monument association so long as they are suitably preserved and exhibited, and when not so preserved, they are to be returned to this State upon the request of the then Governor of the State.

CULLOM MEN NOW KNOWN.

Names of Legislators Who Signed Pledge to Work for Senator's Re-election Made Public for First Time.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.

The famous Cullom club agreement has been photographed and the original sent to Senator Cullom. The members who signed the document and a few of Senator Cullom's campaign managers have received copies of the photograph in question. The document appears to have been written on two sheets of typewriting paper, the second column on the second page being reserved for the signatures of Senators. The following is an accurate copy of the agreement, together with a complete list of the signatures, now made public for the first time:

"The undersigned, members of the Forty-second General Assembly, are hereby constituted a 'Cullom club.' The object of the club shall be to reelect the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom to the United States Senate, and we, the members of the said club, agree each with the other to vote and use all honorable means for his nomination and election."

List of the Signatures.

On the left hand column of the first page appears the following names:

D. M. Funk,	Carl Mueller,
Arthur J. Scrogin,	C. H. Hughes,
Alva Merrill,	George W. Buckman,
Josiah Kerrick,	George C. Rankin,
W. W. Coles,	Henry C. Beitler,
A. N. Abbott,	Peter B. Olsen,
Chester W. Church,	E. D. McCulloch,
Robert E. Pendarvis,	A. G. Crawford.
J. M. Chamberlin Jr.,	

In the right hand column of the first page appear the following names:

Allen P. Miller,	W. O. Isermann,
George W. Johnson,	Thomas Rinaker,
C. T. Cherry,	Morton G. Smith,
George L. Aderton,	F. O. Onion,
M. C. Elgnus,	W. Schlagenhauf,
J. J. Pool,	W. E. Trautmann,
David Hunter,	Louis E. Walter,
Jasper Partridge,	R. C. Brown,
C. A. Samuelson,	W. A. Rankin.
J. C. Taylor.	

In the left hand column of the second page appear the following names:

S. W. Osgood,	John H. Uppendahl,
Frank E. Christian,	Charles P. Skaggs,
John A. Montellus,	Thomas J. Neese,
Kitt Gould,	C. H. Backus,
Guy L. Bush,	J. C. Hunter,
Charles M. Connor,	W. H. Beem,
S. B. Miller,	Frank B. Milnor.
S. Bartlett Kerr.	

In the right hand column of the second page appear the following names:

James D. Putnam,	D. A. Campbell.
W. M. Odell,	William Payne,
Henry Andrus,	Sidney McCloud,
J. W. Templeton,	F. J. Albertson.
N. Juul,	S. C. Pemberton.
Harry G. Hall,	H. C. Begole,
C. P. Gardner,	George W. Stubblefield.
R. B. Fort,	

Some Who Did Not Sign.

Senator Cullom's managers claim to have pledges from Representatives Bundy, Lamb, Swigert, Johnson of Fulton and Lyon, and Senator Milchrist. These did not sign the above list. There were fifteen Senators and fifty-one Representatives in the original Cullom club. R. Morton Smith, Pool, Isermann, Neese, and Kerr did not agree to vote for an open ballot.

The original draft of the list shows check marks opposite the names of its signers who did agree to vote for an open ballot. These check marks do not appear opposite the names of those above mentioned. D. M. Funk was undoubtedly the first signer, followed by Scrogin, Merrill, Kerrick, and Coles.

BREAK IN NEBRASKA CONTEST.

Populist Member of the Legislature Votes for a Republican Candidate for United States Senator.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The first break in the Senatorial fight came during today's joint ballot, when Representative Beall, a Populist from Clay County, voted for E. H. Hinshaw, a Republican, for the short term.

Wants to Be Mayor of Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Tom L. Johnson of three-cent street car fare fame and a disciple of Henry George, announced himself tonight a candidate for the Mayoralty of Cleveland, subject to the Democratic primaries. His platform, announced tonight, is in part:

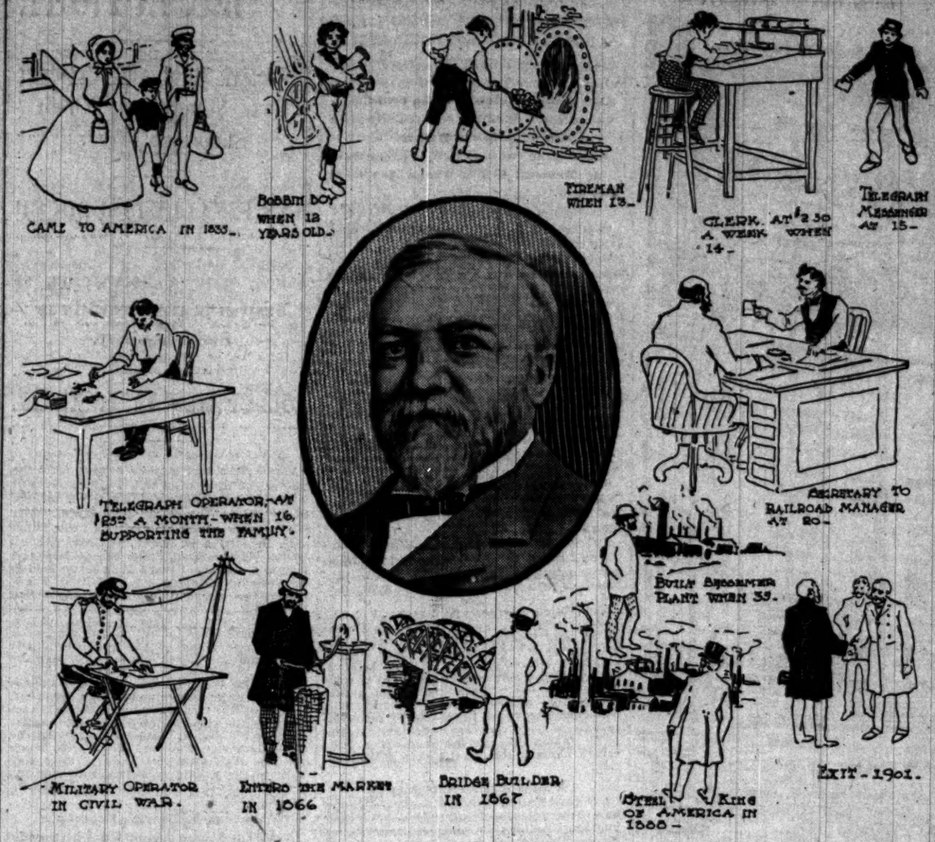
"The most important business question ever before the people of this city is that involved in the efforts of the street railroad companies to secure renewals of their franchises. Personally, I advocate municipal ownership of street railroads and some other public utilities."

BLIND FROM CIGARET SMOKING.

Frank Jefferson, a Pennsylvania Boy, Loses His Sight from Excessive Indulgence in Habit.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Blindness is the penalty paid by Frank Jefferson of Upper Roxborough for disregarding repeated warnings of his physician and relatives, who attempted to prevail upon him to give up the excessive use of cigarets. Jefferson, who is 19 years old, contracted the habit of cigaret smoking several years ago.

PICTORIAL LIFE OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.



BALLOTS TO BE COUNTED.

BOLLINGER-ALDEN CASE WILL BE CARRIED TO A FINISH.

Busse-Riley Differences Result in the Resignation of the Former from the State Senate's Subcommittee — Mahoney Leads in the Fight Against the Report—Lively Debate in Upper House at Springfield Marks the Acceptance of the Plan.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.

The Senate this morning adopted the report of the Committee on Elections, providing for a recount of the ballots in the contested election case as between Bollinger, Republican, and Alden, Democrat, in the Forty-eighth District. The vote on the proposition stood, yeas, 29, to nays, 19. It was partisan in its nature with the exception that Hall, Republican, voted with the Democrats. Senator Juul, Republican, declined to vote. Senators Odell and Fowler were not present.

When the Committee on Elections met to take up the contest a week or more ago, Senator Riley, as chairman, appointed a subcommittee to consider the matter. Senator Busse was one of this subcommittee, but today resigned the position.

Senator Busse and his friends had agreed on a subcommittee in advance and intended to put through the full committee a motion giving this subcommittee the power to take up the contest. Mr. Riley considered it one of his prerogatives to name a subcommittee of his own. Over this there was a bitter contest. The matter came up on the floor today and some of the Republicans found themselves in an awkward position. If they did not concur in the committee report as made by Mr. Riley it was all up with the Bollinger-Alden contest. They came into line rather gracefully, but were none the less embarrassed.

Mahoney Challenges Report.

Senator Mahoney [Dem.] challenged the report of the committee and led the fight. He made the contention that the report in question did not truthfully represent the proceedings of the committee. Mahoney then called attention to an editorial in a Chicago paper of recent date criticising his course with regard to Chairman Riley and intimating that it was against the interests of the Democratic contestant.

"While I am on my feet," said Mr. Mahoney, "I desire to say that what the paper has published here is a lie."

Mahoney made a long speech and was followed by Riley, who said that Mr. Mahoney was not a member of the committee and had appeared there without invitation or authority. If the Senator wanted to come before the committee some provision should be made by which he should act in the capacity of an attorney or a detective for the contestee.

Speeches were made by Senators Dunlap and Davidson and some interesting talk was heard.

Declares Republicans Unfair.

Mahoney took occasion to dwell on the Berry-Manifold contest from the Twenty-eighth District, claiming that the Republicans were guilty of unfair methods when they seated Berry. Thereupon Senator Dunlap reminded Mahoney that were it not for the desire for right and justice, which ever prevailed in the Republican party, Mahoney would have been unseated two years ago and William J. Cook declared to have been elected to the seat Mr. Mahoney holds at present.

The committee met this afternoon to take up the contest. Senator Busse sent in his resignation on the subcommittee and Chairman Riley named Senator McKenzie in his stead. The subcommittee now consists of Riley, Small, McKenzie, Dunlap, Davidson, and Stringer. Ex-Senator Bollinger was represented by ex-Senator Berry. Joseph M. Grout of Springfield appeared on behalf of Senator Alden.

Subpœnas for the county officials in charge of the ballots were issued, returnable next Wednesday. These officers will be called in with their ballots, beginning with Jackson County, as needed. While the ballots are in Springfield they will be kept in a vault in the State Treasury and guarded by two men, one a Republican and the other a Democrat.

After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon the Democratic Senators held a caucus and by a unanimous vote denounced the attack of the Chicago newspaper on Senator Mahoney above referred to and on motion of Senator Shumway voted an expression of their confidence in him.

New Measures Before Senate.

The more important bills introduced in the Senate today were the following:

By Humphrey of Cook—Two bills amending the act concerning local improvements, as prepared by the committee of the Chicago Common Council.

By Chapman of Johnson—Creating boards of health in counties not under township organization. Also a bill appropriating $95,000 to cover a deficit in the National Guard fund.

By Putnam of Peoria—Creating a State Board of Opticians. Also a bill providing for the election of Police Commissioners in cities of not less than 7,000, nor more than 100,000 population.

By Hall of Cook—To amend the laws in relation to public improvements in accordance with the recommendations of the Chicago Taxpayers' Association. Also a bill requiring that all buildings of three or more stories be equipped with fire escapes under the supervision of the local Fire Marshal or other authority.

By Townsend—Two bills amending the local improvement law so as to exclude sewers from the requirements of a petition of property-owners when ordered by a three-fifths vote of the Council.

By Begole—Appropriating $250,000 for the participation of the State of Illinois in the Louisiana Purchase exposition to be held at St. Louis.

By McCloud of Cook—Providing for the construction of sidewalks as recommended by the Chicago Council Committee on Local Improvements.

By Stubblefield of McLean—Appropriating $20,000 to erect a monument over the grave of Richard Yates Sr.

Governor Yates sent to the Senate this morning the report of the Practice commission, together with a bill embodying its recommendation. This report already has been printed in pamphlet form and distributed among the legal profession throughout the State quite generally. The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Bills Approved by Committee.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary recommended for passage:

Davidson's bill providing that a charitable bequest to be legal must be made thirty days before death.

Busse's bill increasing the salaries of Cook County Judges to $12,000 per annum.

Evans' bill providing for the perfection of tax deed titles in the same manner that titles are made under foreclosure.

Davidson's bill providing that the dehorning of cattle shall not be considered the practice of veterinary surgeons.

Humphrey's bill providing that shorthand reporters for Cook County courts shall be appointed only by authority of the Board of County Commissioners.

Shumway's bill to restore the old garnishement law by providing for the exemption of $50 for heads of families.

Brenholt's bill giving the city courts concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts.

Evans' bill to compel husbands to maintain their wives and minor children.

The Senate Committee on Municipalities recommended for passage Senator Humphrey's bill providing for the incorporation of villages within the incorporated Town of Cicero.

Reports on Prison Labor.

The Convict Labor commission appointed by the last General Assembly has prepared a report, which will be submitted tomorrow. The committee was composed of Senator F. T. Chapman and Representatives C. A. Purdunn and S. J. Drew, E. S. Conway, representing manufacturing interests; W. D. Ryan, secretary of the Illinois Mine Workers' union, representing labor interests; and J. M. Tanner, warden southern Illinois penitentiary, representing penal institutions.

The report says the commission was appointed for the purpose of investigating the workings of the New York prison labor laws, with a view to recommending the adoption of similar laws for the State of Illinois. The New York law provides that the State institutions shall purchase their supplies from the State penitentiary. The report says the law is a failure because it does not control the proposed market for penitentiary made goods.

New York System a Failure.

It is also a failure because it provides that all prison made goods must be sold within the State of New York and it does not prohibit the sale in New York of prison made goods from other States. In the meantime county prisons in New York are manufacturing goods for their own use and selling the same in open market. The New York law has brought about active competition between prisons and has resulted in a great deal of enforced idleness on the part of the prisoners.

The commission says that while it is unanimously in favor of preventing as much as possible the encroachment of prison made goods on the free labor market, there is another human question that must not be lost sight of—to-wit: the prisoners in all penal institutions must be employed, because if left in idleness they would in a short time lose their reason and the State would be compelled to remove them to lunatic asylums. The New York law worked an actual loss in addition to the maintenance of the prisoners.

The fifth annual report of the Prison commission of New York, for the year 1900, shows the cost of maintenance of the three State prisons to be $480,111.95, while their earnings were only $54,834.63, leaving a deficit of $405,277.32 to be met by the taxpayers. Not 25 per cent of the goods manufactured in the two Illinois penitentiaries are sold in this State. The New York law would throw one-half of the prisoners in Illinois penitentiaries out of employment and into enforced idleness.

Citizens Divided on Issue.

The taxpayers of the State, the manufacturers, and laboring classes are asked to look upon the question of competition with prison-made goods in a broader light. It is declared to be one that will require careful study for proper solution. One portion of the citizens of Illinois desires legislation that will put the prisons on a paying basis and relieve them of the present rate of taxation. Another portion, particularly the manufacturing and laboring classes, desires legislation that will protect them against the competition of prison-made goods.

The New York law would increase taxation in this State. The State institutions cannot consume enough prison-made goods to keep the prisoners constantly employed. The New York law is declared to be a dangerous experiment, involving a large outlay of money, a great deal of enforced idleness among the prisoners, an increase instead of decrease in the cost of maintenance, and no appreciable decrease in the competition between convict and free labor.

CHARLTON TO BE A JUSTICE.

Governor Yates Is Expected to Name a Successor to A. R. Parker in Hyde Park.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—F. M. Charlton probably will be appointed by Governor Yates tomorrow a justice of the peace in Hyde Park to succeed A. R. Parker, resigned. All but two of the Judges of Cook County have recommended Mr. Charlton for the position.

TO CURE THE GRIP IN TWO DAYS
Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

DEATH CHAIR FOR JOLIET.

BILL PROVIDES FOR ELECTROCUTION IN PENITENTIARY.

Representative Sullivan Introduces a Measure Designed to Do Away with Hanging and Supplant That Means of Punishment with the Electrical Current—All Executions in the State Prison Before Sunrise—Magerstadt and Whitman Approve the Idea.

A bill to make electrocution the legal method of execution in Illinois was introduced in Springfield yesterday by Representative D. E. Sullivan of Chicago. If the bill becomes a law the death penalty will be administered in the Joliet penitentiary and the warden or such assistant as he may designate to officiate will receive $50 for ending each human life.

Both Sheriff Magerstadt and Jailer Whitman declare the bill should be passed. The Sheriff says that electrocution is "more in conformity to the times" than hanging, while the jailer bases his favor on the idea that executions can be accomplished with less disturbance and greater dispatch in the penitentiary.

Should the bill become a law it will apply only to murderers whose crimes are committed after its passage. The method of death is thus specified:

When a defendant is sentenced to the punishment of death, the mode of executing the death sentence must in every case be by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and the application of such current must be continued until such convict is dead.

All Executions in Joliet.

The death penalty "shall only be inflicted within the walls of the State penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., within an inclosure to be prepared for that purpose, which inclosure shall be so constructed as to exclude public view."

The condemned man is allowed to invite three persons to attend the execution, which shall take place before sunrise. This provision of the bill reads:

Besides the warden and such number of guards as he thinks necessary for his deputy, the following persons may be present at such execution, but no others: The Sheriff of the county in which the prisoner was tried and convicted, the Board of Commissioners and Physicians of said penitentiary, the clergyman or priest in attendance on said prisoner and such three persons as the prisoner may designate, not exceeding three in number, representatives of not exceeding five newspapers in the county where the crime was committed, and one reporter for each of the papers published in the city where said penitentiary is located.

After the execution the body of the murderer may be sent to friends or relatives and the State will bear the expense, providing it is no more than $50.

Favor the Proposed Law.

Discussing the bill, Sheriff Magerstadt said: "Electrocution is more in conformity with the times than hanging, and I believe it is more humane. I would be willing to spend a day in Springfield working for the bill if I thought it would do any good."

Jailer Whitman said: "While I think that hanging is just as humane as electrocution, I favor the bill because it makes Joliet the place of all executions. That is where they should be held."

State's Attorney Deneen said: "The matter is out of my sphere. Once a prisoner is convicted I pay no more attention to him."

THIRTY-FOUR LIVES ARE SAVED BY CRIES OF A CHILD.

Several Families in Danger of Suffocation by Gas Have Narrow Escape in Philadelphia Houses.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The lives of thirty-four persons in imminent danger of being asphyxiated by illuminating gas escaping from a broken main in Gratz street, near York, this morning, were saved by the cries of a little child. The baby's screams were answered by Policeman Frank Mahoney of the Twenty-sixth and York Street Station, who, with Policeman Allabach, had great difficulty in rescuing the occupants of ten gas filled houses.

Policeman Mahoney heard a child's cries as he was passing in front of 2432 Gratz street about 2 o'clock. Just then Charles Herbst staggered out of the doorway and fell unconscious on the sidewalk. At the upper window which she had opened stood the fainting mother with her 2-year-old daughter in her arms begging for help. A few minutes before the cries of the little one had awakened Mrs. Herbst. Discovering the presence of the gas she had roused her husband, who was on his way for a doctor when he was overcome.

Mahoney rushed into the Herbst house and opened the doors and windows. He then aroused the inmates of the other houses, some of whom had to be carried into the street. Nearly every house had to be broken into, and the inmates were found partially suffocated by the deadly fumes.

All the physicians in the neighborhood were called and by hard work managed to resuscitate those who were unconscious.

ALMOST DIVIDED IN UNITY

SOME CHURCH MEMBERS OBJECT TO DR. LAZENBY'S IDEAS.

Five Sunday School Teachers Leave, but Superintendent E. Scheible, After Being with the Opposition for a Time, Revises His Judgment and Stays—Crisis Said to Be Practically Over—Views of the Minister on Future Punishment Set Forth in Print.

Unity Church is somewhat divided over the question of how liberal a Unitarian pastor ought to be. A controversy has arisen over the ideas of the minister, the Rev. Albert Lazenby. Some members of the church think that he is out of harmony with the ideas that, in part, have held sway in the edifice at Dearborn avenue and Walton place. Several Sunday school teachers have left, but their places are filled and it is said the crisis is practically over.

Trouble After Electing Trustees.

The difficulty came a little over two weeks ago, after the election of Edward H. Griggs, Dr. Eugene S. Talbot, and Clement W. Andrews as trustees for the ensuing year. In laying out the church work for the beginning of the twentieth century Dr. Lazenby advised widening the scope of the church work and breaking away from established models. This was practically agreed upon, but at the following session of the Sunday school classes some of the teachers rebelled at the innovation and, according to a member of the church, caused a "tempest in a teapot." Five of them withdrew.

Superintendent E. Scheible at first was inclined to side with the opposition, but now states that he has decided to remain in charge of the Sunday school.

Majority with the Pastor.

The majority of the congregation are reported as siding with the pastor.

Examples of the teachings of Dr. Lazenby are found in the February number of the Chicago Monthly Calendar, a paper published by Unity Church. Dr. Lazenby is the editor-in-chief, and his individual ideas that are causing so much discussion among the members of his congregation are found in the paper.

Following are some paragraphs that surprised some members of the church:

"It is not so long ago that everywhere in Christendom secular punishment looked backward in retribution for the offense and forward only in so far as the punishment might be exemplary enough to insure the future welfare of society. . . . Now the demand of intelligent philanthropy is that punishment shall be remedial and not retributive alone.

Science in Advance of Creeds.

"Shall the Christian God be less wise and kind than the Christian philanthropist? Modern penologists may fairly confront Christian theology and say, 'Your thought of punishment as retributive, of hell as a prison-house from which is no release, because in which is no reformation, does not befit a civilized God. A criminal dies; your theology consigns him to endless sin and consequent misery; had he lived and fallen into our hands we might have made of him a good man, a decent member of society, a lawabiding citizen. Is God less able and willing to restore that soul to goodness than we are?' Will God give up men in hell whom a philanthropist would never give up on earth? Is the modern penologist with his remedial punishment and indeterminate sentence more wise and humane than the living God? This lesson, then, Christian theology has to learn from modern philanthropy."

TROLLEY MOTOR BREAKS; PASSENGERS IN A PANIC.

Blinding Flash and Loud Report Cause Terror in Forty-seventh Street—Accident on Northwestern "L" Line.

The breaking of a motor on a Wallace and Center avenue electric street car at 6:30 o'clock last night caused a panic among the passengers, and delayed traffic for an hour and a half. The car was east bound in Forty-seventh street when the accident occurred, and was filled with passengers.

At South Morgan street the car, which was running at a high rate of speed, stopped with a jerk, throwing passengers from their seats. In a moment came a blinding flash, followed by a report that was heard for blocks. The men and women rushed for the platforms, fighting to be the first to reach the doors. A large crowd gathered, and it was at first thought that several people were badly injured.

Assistant Superintendent Whalen of the Chicago City railway wrecking department soon arrived with a gang of men. He said that the accident was caused by the breaking of a bolt in the running gear box, letting the large motor drop to the ground. The short circuit followed.

The motorman of the car was John Sneider and the conductor L. Shrigley. It was 8 o'clock before the tracks were cleared, and the long line of Wallace and Center avenue cars with East Forty-seventh street cars set in motion.

A delay of twenty-three minutes to passengers and a disarrangement of the train schedule for three hours was caused on the Northwestern Elevated railway early in the evening by the breaking of a motor car. The accident occurred on a south-bound "local" train near the Belmont avenue station at 5:15 o'clock.

From 5:30 till 6 the loop platforms and the Northwestern trains were filled with angry crowds of home-bound business people who had paid their fares and then been detained. They were obliged to stand on the station platforms and see five trains dash past without stopping in the vain endeavor of the company officials to relieve the congestion of cars behind the disabled motor.

Motor No. 11, operated by Michael Deegan, was the cause of the trouble. The air brakes were disabled by the cold, and the car became unmanageable. After delaying traffic with repeated stops the train was pushed to Chicago avenue and coupled to the rear of train No. 9.

In the company's offices, at Wilson avenue, the greatest confusion prevailed. As late as 7:30 o'clock passengers were detained on the cars at Wilson avenue on account of Superintendent Stearns' inability to get the cars to the platforms.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES BURNED BY GEORGIA MEN.

Book Calling the Southerners "Rebels" Placed in a Coffin and Consigned to Flames After Adresses by Citizens.

Forsyth, Ga., Feb. 6.—In front of the leading hotel of this town tonight a book, entitled "A History of the United States," written by a Northern man and published by a Northern concern, was publicly burned in a coffin.

Addresses were made by three leading citizens of the town, including two former Judges. The coffin was borne to the funeral pyre by confederate veterans.

The objection to the book lay in the fact that in it occurred the words "rebel," "rebellion," and "insurgents."

The speeches were not directed against the Northern people, but only against the historian.

Through Train to Florida.

Via Monon Route and C., H. and D. Ry. From winter to summer in 32 hours, without changing cars. Sleepers, dining and observation-library car. Leave Chicago every Monday and Thursday at 12:00 noon. City ticket office, 232 Clark-st. Frank J. Reed, G. P. A., Chicago.

CARPENTERS' WAR MAY END TODAY.

Building Trades Council's Fate Hangs on Conference of Bosses and Men.

COMPROMISE MAY COME.

Both Sides in Consultation for Hours and Three Offers Are Made.

HOD CARRIERS FALL IN LINE

On the result of a final conference today between the Arbitration committees of the Carpenters and Builders' association and the Carpenters' Executive council depends the question of peace or war between the two organizations. Involved also are the termination or continuation of the lockout in the building trades and the fate of the Building Trades council. The indications are that an agreement will be reached.

The two committees were in conference yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the association, 115 Monroe street, from 2 until 7 o'clock. At the close there were only two points of difference—the wage scale and the Saturday half holiday. The contractors made two propositions. In one they agreed to pay 45 cents an hour and grant the holiday during the three summer months. In the other they offered 42½ cents, the present scale, and the holiday the entire year.

The committee of the union presented a counter proposition, which calls for 45 cents an hour and the half holiday the year around. The three propositions were discussed and final action was deferred until this afternoon. If an agreement is reached the Carpenters' Executive council immediately will call a special meeting to send the agreement to the various unions and amalgamated bodies for consideration through a referendum vote.

Compromise Considered Likely.

It is considered probable, however, that a compromise will be reached today in the way of a 45-cent wage scale and a Saturday half holiday for six months of the year. This belief is based on the fact there is a strong sentiment in both organizations in favor of mutual concessions. Many leading contractors have expressed themselves in favor of a 45-cent wage scale, and of late there has been a growing sentiment in favor of some concession on the holiday question.

The agreement which was discussed was the regular uniform agreement such as was signed by the other unions which have withdrawn from the Building Trades council, and all its many clauses were agreed to. There is to be no restriction on the amount of a day's work, no interference with the men during working hours; the foreman is to be the agent of the employer; the men are not to be compelled to work with non-union men, and all disputes are to be submitted to a joint Arbitration committee.

Fate of Council in Balance.

The strongest friends of the Building Trades council admit that peace between the carpenters and their contractors will mean the immediate dissolution of that body. With the carpenters out the remaining unions could not keep it alive. The carpenters' membership of over 4,000 constitutes more than one-half the entire membership of the council, and it has been the carpenters' dues which have kept the council alive for several months.

Hod Carriers Make Terms.

The Arbitration committees of the Masons and Builders' association and the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union also met in the afternoon and practically reached an agreement which insures the permanent withdrawal of the union from the council. Their agreement provides for a wage scale of 25 cents an hour, an eight-hour day, and the arbitration of all disputes.

The bridge and structural iron workers at their meeting last night voted to leave the Building Trades council hall and make their headquarters at 198 Madison street. In abandoning the council hall they have followed the example of the steamfitters, plumbers, and plasterers. It means a further reduction in the revenues of the council.

BALTIMORE WOMAN OBTAINS $71,000 BY FALSE PRETENSE.

Miss Frances Caspari Under Arrest for Inducing Friends to Invest in Mysterious Enterprise.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Physicians, lawyers, Judge, and jurymen are puzzled over Miss Frances Caspari, formerly professor of German in the high school of Baltimore, and now on trial charged with obtaining money under false representations. She obtained, according to her own admissions, over $71,000 from teachers and scores of other people to invest in the Southern Leaflet Publication company of New York and the Northern and Western Kindergarten company of Boston.

She told the jury that she owed the people $71,060, including dividends on their stock. She felt sure that every cent would be paid them. She declared that the money had been sent to a Mrs. May Roberts in New York City, but declined to give the addresses of Mrs. Roberts or the latter's associates in the concerns on the ground that she had pledged secrecy.

BOY BANDITS UNDER ARREST.

Wealthy Youth of Freeport, Ill., Charged with Being a Member of a Gang of Youthful Burglars.

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Horace Tarbox was arrested today charged with being a member of the boys' band of burglars. He is 17 years

BIG OIL SHIP ASTRAL DELAYED.

First Steel Sailing Vessel of Trust Fleet Mysteriously Stopped.

SAILORS NEAR MUTINY.

Morton B. Plant Says He Is Willing to Accept Income of $30,000 a Year.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF GOTHAM

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 6.

Oil Trust's First Big Sailing Ship in Distress.

The Astral, the first American-built steel clipper of the Standard Oil company's fleet of sailing ships, which sailed from here for Shanghai on Sunday, got into trouble before it had a chance to spread its wings on the long voyage. The ship is a fine four-master, rigged to skysails, bigger than any other Yankee steel craft propelled by canvas, and the skipper, Captain J. W. Dunham, had hoped to make a record to the far East. Philip Ruprecht, the shipping agent of the Standard Oil, got a letter today which explained, somewhat mistily, why the lofty-sparred Astral did not get to sea.

The letter had been a long time getting to him. It is dated Monday, and says: "Ship Astral anchored near lightship last night in southeast gale and snow-storm in charge of New York pilot. The ship, with both anchors down, is lying in safety. The crew of twenty-three have refused duty and will not go in the ship, but will work to take the ship back. Please send assistance immediately."

Mr. Ruprecht chartered a Dalzell tug and started seaward after he had had a consultation with a representative of the District Attorney's office, United States Commissioner Shields, and Shipping Commissioner Dickey. Warrants were issued for twenty-three seamen of the crew of the Astral, but are not yet served.

The letter received by Mr. Ruprecht was brought in by a pilot from the steam pilot boat New York. Captain Dunham had set a signal asking for a pilot, and one who was sent to him from the New York took his letter.

Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court today signed a decree of divorce in the suit brought by Mrs. Wilhelmina Marie MacDowell against William Melbourne MacDowell, the actor, and former husband of Fanny Davenport. Mr. MacDowell is forbidden to marry again during the life of the plaintiff.

Willing to Take Yearly Income of $30,000.

Morton B. Plant would rather have an income of $30,000 for life than to receive $15,000,000 or $16,000,000 outright. He so stated today. Mr. Plant is the only son of the late Henry Bradley Plant, the steamship and railroad man, over whose estate of $20,000,000 a contest is being waged before Justice Levintritt in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Margaret Plant, his widow, and second wife. Morton Plant is a son by a former wife. By the terms of Mr. Plant's will he leaves his widow $30,000 for life, Morton Plant also gets $30,000 a year for life, and the residue of the estate is to go to the children of Morton Plant's son, 5 years old.

Under the laws of New York a bequest of this nature is invalid, since not more than two lives can intervene. The will has been filed for probate in Connecticut, but Mrs. Plant is endeavoring to have it transferred to New York.

When Lawyer Parsons brought out the fact that if the proceedings brought in Connecticut were illegal, Morton Plant would receive two-thirds of the estate, the witness looked bored and said that he preferred $30,000 a year for life, and was satisfied with the action taken by the executors in Connecticut.

Strange Death of Student in Teachers' School.

Funeral services for the late Stephen J. Brodie, who died of consumption at San Antonio, Tex., on Jan. 31, were held at his late residence here today, under the auspices of the New York Aerie No. 40 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which Brodie was a charter member.

Hearing Given on Christian Science Bill.

"A similar state of affairs exists today as when Christ was on earth," declared Dr. Robert T. Morris of New York City during the hearing today before the Assembly Health committee in Albany on Mr. Bell's anti-Christian science bill. "We read of wonderful things performed in the way of miracles by Jesus, but they were only imaginary, and existed only in the minds of the people. The miracles performed by our Savior were talked about, with the result that every one imagined that he had an ailment."

There was a large attendance at the hearing. The Christian Scientists today had the backing of the osteopathy people, and asked that the enacting clause be stricken from the bill. This is the way a bill is killed. Drug and patent medicine concerns were also represented, asking that the bill be further amended, that their business should not be endangered. Dr. Bell refused to consent to amendments.

Charles Z. Lincoln, legal adviser to the Governor, as counsel for the Scientists, declared the bill unconstitutional, in that it interfered with the religious liberty of the people.

Mrs. Laura Lathrope of New York and Mrs. Leonard of Brooklyn gave testimonials of the benefits of Christian Science in effecting cures without medicine. Another hearing will be given next Wednesday.

Marcel L. Silverman, the jeweler, who was found shot through the head in his place of business yesterday, died today. The police are investigating both the suicide and murder theories, but as yet have not come to any conclusion.

Strange Death of Student in Teachers' School.

Miss Kate Greiner, a student at Teachers' College, a branch of Columbia University, died this afternoon in St. Luke's Hospital. The hospital people say that the cause of death is supposed to be carbolic acid poisoning. Her lips are burned, and there are other evidences that she had swallowed acid. She was taken to the hospital today from 509 West One Hundred and Twelfth street, where she boarded with a Mrs. Wheeler.

Mrs. Wheeler said tonight that Miss Greiner had boarded with her about a year, and that a search of Miss Greiner's room did not disclose any vial or bottle that might have contained carbolic acid.

She said she knew of no reason why Miss Greiner should commit suicide. On Tuesday night she seemed to be in good spirits. According to Mrs. Wheeler the dead woman had no relatives in this city, but had two brothers living in Buffalo.

It is said that Miss Greiner was formerly superintendent of a trained nurses' home in Minneapolis.

The work of selecting a jury in the trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy for the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds at the Grand Hotel on Aug. 15, 1898, was completed before Justice Fursman in the Supreme Court today.

Naval Graduates Plan Arch for Battery Park.

A naval arch, larger than the original arch of Fifth avenue, but an exact reproduction in design, will be placed near the Battery sea wall if the plans of the alumni of the United States Naval Academy are carried out. With a colonnade and a vista of statues leading to the central pier of the Battery, it will form a gateway to New York. The exact spot was agreed upon today at a consultation between members of the Alumni association, who have undertaken to have the arch built; Mayor Van Wyck, and President Clausen of the Park board.

The site chosen is almost central in Battery Park. The committee informed the Mayor that the project was well under way—in fact, the organization for the construction of the arch has already been formed.

Roughly estimated, the cost of the arch without any column will be $500,000. The financiering will be done by Herbert L. Satterlee, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller.

Lorenzo Priori, who murdered Vincenzo Garuso in New York on Dec. 11, 1898, and said that the crime was committed by his wife's brother, James Saccando, was put to death in the electric chair in the State prison at Sing Sing today.

Lackawanna and Wabash May Be Combined.

The prospect of a combination between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and the Wabash railroad is being widely discussed in railroad and financial circles. The present activity of Wabash securities and the sharp advance in the price of the debenture "B" bonds have revived the rumor that the Rockefellers are buying control of the Wabash railroad in the interest of the Lackawanna.

The Rockefellers as well as the Vanderbilts are large holders of Lackawanna stock, and the present management of that road is desirous of securing a permanent Western connection.

Persons identified with the Lackawanna system say that a combination of that road with the Wabash is inevitable.

Musicians Add in Aarons' List of Woes.

R. R. Cable, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, says there is no truth in the report that the Rock Island is to be sold or leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. Mr. Cable also says that no consolidation deal has been considered by the two companies.

This was the eighty-third birthday of William Maxwell Evarts. Although his eyesight is nearly gone and he no longer is able to go outside the house, Mr. Evarts retains much of his former cheerfulness. There was a family reunion at his home this evening.

When the musicians at the Savoy Theater went on a strike this evening the troubles of Alfred Aarons, the lessee and manager of the house, reached a climax. Liebler & Co. withdrew their production of "Unleavened Bread." Purchasers of tickets had their money refunded and the theater was closed. Earlier in the day a dispossess warrant was served on Manager Aarons. Sullivan & Farrell, owners of the theater, obtained the warrant in the Eighth Municipal District Court. The owners of the theater allege Aarons owes them $1,000 for back rent. Liebler & Co. will put "Unleavened Bread" on the road.

"Lovers' Lane" Put On at the Manhattan.

It is estimated that behind the agitation for the abandonment of Sing Sing prison is a scheme of the New York Central railroad to obtain the property for about one-fifth its value, estimated by experts at $1,000,000. Officials of the railroad denied today that they wanted the property, but declared if they owned it they would be able to do away with an undesirable tunnel.

An orchard, a parsonage, and a street were the New England village places shown on the stage of the Manhattan Theater tonight. The latest in Clyde Fitch's plenty of plays, "Lovers' Lane," put an assortment of rural persons into those scenes, and made them do things in consonance with their surroundings. Foremost among them was a young pastor, liberal and progressive in directions leading away from old-fashioned orthodoxy, and therefore at odds with the stanchly conservative members of his congregation.

Mr. Fitch made it clear that his sympathy was altogether with the clergyman, whom he made a reasonable character, while most of the others were caricatures, amusing but preposterous.

Perhaps a quarter of the play was devoted to a sedate exposition of the minister's moving, as acted with considerable of manly dignity by Ernest Hastings and of maidenly modesty by Nanette Comstock. Half as much work was given to the sorrows of a divorced woman by Brandon Douglas and the repentant divorced man by Edward J. Ratcliffe.

Red Jacket Line of Chiefs Is Now Extinct.

John Big Fire Jacket, the last of the blood descendants of the famous Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha Red Jacket, died at his home on the Cattaraugus Reservation, near Versailles, yesterday at the age of 93. By his death passes away the last of the historical personages of the New York State Seneca Indians. John Jacket was the son of the youngest daughter of Red Jacket and Big Fire, Seneca Chief. Accepting Christianity at an early age, he was baptized by the missionaries as John Jacket Big Fire, but the Indians generally were fond and proud of his lineage and insisted upon dropping "Big Fire" and allow him Jacket only. He was a most exemplary man, and bore a striking likeness to his great ancestor, Red Jacket, although he did not inherit his eloquence.

PROPOSED NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING.

Plans for the new National Life Building were made public yesterday. The building, which is to be thirteen stories high, is to be erected by the George A. Fuller company for the National Life Insurance company at a cost of $1,200,000. It will replace the present building of the company, 157 to 163 La Salle street, between the Association and the New York Life Buildings.

The architects, Jenney & Mundie, have arranged the first two floors for banking purposes, the basement for safety deposit vaults and a cafe, while special quarters will be provided the Underwriters' association. The balance of the building is to be devoted to brokers' and insurance offices.

The first two stories will be of granite, the remaining eleven stories being of terra cotta. The interior will be done in mahogany and the lighting and heating apparatus will be of the most modern construction.

The negotiations for the construction of the building have been carried on through Dunlap Smith & Co., which firm will have a branch office in the building and will act as agents for the property.

TOPEKA JOINTS KEEP OPEN

PRESENCE OF MRS. NATION AND ADVICE OF POLICE FRUITLESS.

Saloonkeepers First Promise to Close, but Later Decide to Keep Up Fight—Crusader Spends Day Talking to Victims of Drink—Will Reach Chicago Next Tuesday and Address Public Meeting—Her Plans Are Kept Secret.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 6.—Chief of Police Stahl and Sheriff Cook went around to the keepers of the joints last night and insisted that they close until the Nation excitement blew over. The jointists promised, but tonight they are open as wide as ever. Mrs. Nation announces that she has some plans for future action which will make the jointists remember that she is still in the city, but she does not divulge them.

Makes Visit to Jail.

Mrs. Nation spent most of the day today in visiting the different jails of the city, and praying and talking with the inmates. The "drunk" prisoners were the objects of her especial solicitude, and she talked to them in a motherly fashion.

Some of them wept while she exhorted them to live a better life, and many of them promised that in the future they would not drink liquor.

The Home Defenders, which is the organization formed by Mrs. Nation, held another secret meeting today, to which no one but members with the password was admitted.

Mrs. Carrie Nation and her band of saloon-destroying followers, will reach Chicago on next Tuesday, and that night they will appear at the Auditorium. Mrs. Nation will carry her historical hatchet on the platform, and the band will be arrayed as they were when the crusade started at Enterprise, Kas. She will tell of her purposes when she started out to destroy by force the saloons of her State, and what she intends to do. From Chicago the band will at once return home to resume the work of destruction.

Postal Authorities Alert.

"Carrie Nation and her home protectors had better be careful how they carry on their business in Illinois," said Assistant United States District Attorney Pugin yesterday. "The cards which purport to have been sent through the mails from Prairie City, Ia., are clearly in violation of the postal laws, inasmuch as they contain language of a threatening character. However, the cards appear to have been sent from Iowa, which is beyond our jurisdiction, and the federal authorities in that State will have to deal with the senders of the cards."

CHURCH PAPER GIVES ADVICE.

Northwestern Christian Advocate Comments on Mrs. Nation's Proposed Chicago Crusade.

In its current issue the Northwestern Christian Advocate, the leading publication of the Methodist Episcopal Church west of New York, comments on Mrs. Carrie Nation's crusade of force against saloons in Kansas. It says in part:

We do not know how wise the lady is, but we hope she is aware that she has no more legal right to "smash" a saloon window in Chicago than she has to hurl a stone through Bishop Merrill's front door or window. At the same time we agree with the lady that all liquor selling is illegal according to the higher law, but it is legal according to the lower law, in whose name Mrs. Nation is likely to be arrested if she makes trouble in the Chicago streets.

When people prove that they can make speeches and can take a basket of well assorted stones and throw all of them accurately—do all this after reaching middle life, yet, having had the grace of quiet in previous years—we them respect, and, therefore, must refrain from giving advice to them.

Chicago is unique, and has been uniquely mean and wicked when it has dealt with some innocent people. Mrs. Nation is innocent, but her unconsciousness reminds one of the little girl who put herself on a train and asked the conductor to stop and let her off when "we get to heaven." Some innocent people may see that which the wise in this world's wisdom see not. We do not know. We shall wait to find out, and to rejoice if the lady from Kansas confounds the wisdom of every city official in Chicago.

RAID ON ARKANSAS SALOONS.

Members of the W. C. T. U. Adopt Tactics of Mrs. Nation in Town of Dalton.

Bluff, Mo., Feb. 6.—At Dalton, Ark., a small town across the State line from here, five members of the W. C. T. U. attacked two "blind tigers" in true Nation fashion. All the bottles of liquor were smashed, the contents of kegs were poured into the streets, and fixtures were demolished. The places were run by Adam West and William Young.

OBJECTS TO CLUB PICTURE.

School Board Protests Against Photograph Used by Women's Vacation and Playground Committee.

The Board of Education protested last night against the use of a photograph of the Washburn school playground published by representatives of the women's clubs of the city who form the Vacation School and Playground committee. The action following the return of a letter to the Chicago Woman's club because it was addressed "Gentlemen" instead of "Ladies and Gentlemen" keeps the women's clubs in an apologetic attitude. The photograph is contained in a pamphlet which was left on the desk of each trustee last night.

Trustee Gallagher discovered the offending picture of the school playground with the entire view. He called the attention of other board members and a resolution that Secretary Larson be instructed to write a letter of protest was carried unanimously.

"It is an outrage," said Mr. Gallagher, "to be advertising the playgrounds at our schoolhouses with photographs of boy criminals. It certainly won't help the boys and I think the Board of Education has a right to say that its property shall not be advertised for any purpose in this way."

Under the photograph appears the following explanation:

1. "Noseky," a horribly immoral boy.
2. "Badhouse Bill," a bully.
3. "Slobby," a great boy gambler.

All three are greatly improved by the playground.

Miss Sadie American is chairman of the committee and the protest will be addressed to her.

The Board of Education took action in regard to the school fund books, which would indicate that the suggestions of the Civic Federation commission are to have weight. Trustee Thomas Gallagher moved that the marking of books given to indigent children be done away with. New rules are to be made for the fund books.

The recommendation of the School Management committee that graduation exercises must be held in the high schools and not in hired halls was adopted.

CANADA MAY OBJECT TO MORE WARSHIPS ON LAKES.

Proposal of United States to Send Another Training Ship Leads to Belief in Ottawa Treaty Is to Be Ignored.

Ottawa, Can., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The action of the United States in notifying the Canadian government of its purpose to send another naval training ship into the upper lakes has aroused no little opposition in political circles, and the prevailing view here is that the United States has practically abrogated the treaty with Great Britain, which provides that the armed force kept by each power on the lakes shall be limited to one vessel on Lake Ontario and two on the upper lakes of 100 tons with one gun. One of the two United States vessels is 450 tons.

The facts reported to the Canadian government are that the United States now has what are for all practical purposes three warships in the lakes, two exceeding the limitations, against one small one belonging to Canada. One of these three is armed with one twelve-pounder, but the other two have each two six-pounder quick-firers.

The last named two vessels are called revenue cruisers. Canada's one armed vessel is the Petrel, 100 tons, with one seven-pounder muzzle loader, and comes within the obligations of the agreement.

ROBBERS TORTURE A WOMAN.

Postmistress Refuses to Give Up Government's Money—Five in Family Bound and Gagged.

Toledo, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In an attempt to defend the government's property from robbers Mrs. William R. Tuller, postmistress at Rossford, in Wood County, suffered torture and was beaten and kicked so seriously that she may die. Five other persons in the Tuller home, where the postoffice is located, were bound and gagged by the four bandits, who escaped after securing stamps to the value of $100, $4 in small coin, two watches, and two diamond rings.

Although lighted matches were held to her bare feet by the robbers, Mrs. Tuller refused to tell the hiding place of the valuables in the postoffice or the living rooms. When all the members of the family were bound with strong twine the robbers leisurely searched the house, pocketed all the booty they wanted to carry away, and then, finding food in the cupboard, set themselves out a meal, which they ate in the presence of their helpless victims.

The robbers gained entry by breaking in the door of the house. Dr. Tuller was beaten by the four robbers until he was unconscious. His injuries also may prove serious.

After the masked men went away Mrs. Tuller managed to work her feet out of the cord, and making her way to the kitchen she secured a butcher knife, with which she managed, with great difficulty, to cut the twine holding her wrists. Then she liberated the others.

HEALTH NOTICE.
Avoid Grip and Smallpox.
Rely upon Platt's Chlorides as your disinfectant.

SMASH PATROL BOX IN FIGHT.

Detective Root and Prisoner Have Struggle in Which Shots Are Fired.

MAN FINALLY IS SUBDUED

Taken, with a Companion, as Suspect in the Rivard Drug Store Robbery.

HOLDUP MEN AT IT AGAIN.

Pistol shots and shrieks coming from the patrol box at Loomis and Taylor streets at 9 o'clock last night aroused the neighborhood. When the smoke cleared away and the struggles of four men ceased it was found that Detectives Root and Kilgallon had arrested Edward Judge and George Bosch as suspects for the Rivard drug store holdup on Tuesday morning.

Root had taken Judge in the patrol box with him, while Kilgallon and the other prisoner remained near at hand. While Root was trying to call the wagon Bosch slammed the door of the box, and at the same moment Bosch made a break for liberty.

Then the shooting began. It was impossible for either detective to assist the other, and Root was compelled to fire several shots through the sides of the patrol box in order to keep his man in subjection. Finally the struggle inside the box became too much for the frail structure and the door was split in the middle, releasing Root and his prisoner. In the meantime, Bosch had given up the fight.

Various Robberies Reported.

Again the holdup man blew in with the cold wave, and, as a result, the police are working on the following robberies:

Nicholas Michels, saloonkeeper, 2356 South Canal; Michels and wife held up by three men in their place of business and robbed of $2,550 in checks and cash; man forced into ice box.

George Atkinson's restaurant, 28 North Clark street; four armed robbers threatened woman cook and rifled cash register, securing $10.

Frank Kleinschmidt, held up by two men in Paulina street, near Eighteenth, and robbed of $43.

Man and Wife Robbed.

Michels and his wife were alone in their saloon when the three masked robbers, each carrying a revolver, entered. The saloonkeeper was ordered to hold up his hands and was threatened with death if he did not keep quiet. Mrs. Michels also was cautioned not to make any noise.

Mrs. Michels wore diamond earrings, said to be valued at $200, as well as a diamond ring. When she refused to give them up one of the men tore the jewels from the woman's ears and then pulled the ring from her finger. She fought, but to no avail.

Michel in the meanwhile was marched to the ice box and robbed of checks calling for $2,250 and $300 in currency. His gold watch and chain were also taken, and then he was forced inside the ice box. The robbers then made their escape.

The Twenty-second street police arrested seven men, but as the robbers were closely masked Michels says it will hardly be possible for him to identify them.

Four Rob in Restaurant.

The robbery of Atkinson's restaurant occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning, when only Mrs. Stina Kelly, the cook, was on duty. The four robbers found nothing of value beyond about $10, which was in the cash register, a billy which lay beside it, and a revolver they discovered in a drawer. These they appropriated, but, suspecting that there was more plunder hidden, the men threatened to kill Mrs. Kelly unless she revealed it. The robbers were young men, smooth shaven, and fairly well dressed.

Footpads Wear Mufflers.

Kleinschmidt was attacked on Paulina street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, by two men, whose faces were concealed by mufflers. The footpads presented revolvers, then searched his pockets, securing his watch and chain and $43 in currency.

Cripple Fights with His Crutch.

Five men, one of them a cripple, entered John Nierowske's saloon at 225 West Randolph street at midnight and one of them offered a counterfeit dollar in payment for drinks. A fight ensued in which the saloonkeeper was struck on the head by a crutch in the hands of Thomas Coleman, the cripple. During the fight the saloonkeeper's watch, worth $25, was stolen. Coleman and James Jordan were arrested.

CLAIMS BIGGEST POLICEMAN.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, Through Its Mayor, Challenges Other Cities to Show Taller and More Proportionate Man.

Oskaloosa, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice Chicago, St. Louis, and Des Moines are boasting of the size and strength of their policemen. In this connection Oskaloosa claims the belt as having the most proportionate man for his height on earth. The gentleman of whom I am writing is Burt Maston of the Oskaloosa police force. His strength has never been fully tested. He was born in Canada thirty-six years ago. He is 6 feet 4½ inches in height. His other measurements are: Chest, 45; waist, 48; hips, 49; thigh, 27; knee, 19; outside seam, 52; inside measure, 36½; sleeve length, 35½; weight, 250 pounds. In big policemen Oskaloosa can beat Chicago, St. Louis, or Des Moines in height by three-fourths of an inch. Chicago newspapers tell of Officer Martini of that city, who, being sent out to gather in a slot machine, picked up and took along not only the machine but the floor to which the machine was fastened. My man was sent out on a similar mission and returned with the building. Now let some other city trot out and beat Oskaloosa if it can.

W. H. WRAY, Mayor.

CLAIMS RICH CHURCH PROPERTY

John M. Leinfelder of La Crosse, Wis., Learns His True Parentage and Demands Inheritance.

La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—John M. Leinfelder of this city has just discovered that he is only an adopted son of Joseph Leinfelder and that he is heir to a fortune amounting to half a million. Leinfelder is 40 years of age and is employed in the local postoffice.

His name was John Hail and his mother entered a convent in this city which she organized. The convent was erected on a site owned by her. Some years after, she died suddenly, leaving no will.

The property consists of real estate in this city three blocks square, besides property in Ashland, Sparta, and Dubuque, Ia.

FAIL TO EVICT MISS CROWE.

Widow of William Lee Tries in Vain to Gain Possession of Store in West Randolph Street.

With doors and windows bolted Miss Emma Crowe continued to hold the fort yesterday at the produce commission-house at 180 West Randolph street, which she claims William Lee, the merchant who died on Friday, gave her along with his other property. In the building with Miss Crowe were her sister, Miss Elia Crowe, her brother, Michael Crowe, and a number of former employés. They were determined to carry out the advice of Miss Crowe's attorney and not allow Mrs. Lee, the widow, nor any of her friends to enter the place.

The contest over the estate will begin in the Probate Court this morning.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Prescription No. 2,851, by Eimer & Amend, will not cure all complaints, but it will cure rheumatism.

Health and Pleasure attend the use of

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

It's Purity Is a Safeguard Against Fever Germs. It's Delicious Taste a Joy.

The Sparkling, in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

The Still, in Half-Gallon Bottles.

MUST OBEY PRIMARY LAW

LORIMER HOLDS MASS-MEETING ON MAYORALTY VISIONARY.

Says City Convention Could Not Be Compelled to Accept Choice of Republican Voters—Two New Candidates Mentioned—Work on Reapportionment of Cook County Abandoned Temporarily Because of Delay in Getting Necessary Figures.

Congressman Lorimer threw cold water yesterday over the proposition of Mr. Jamieson to hold a mass-meeting at which the various candidates for the Republican nomination for Mayor could set forth their platforms and let the people afterwards determine their choice at the primaries, the convention nominating the candidate who received the most votes.

"Allowing that the plan is a good one," said the Congressman, "how is it going to be brought about? The Republican County Central committee has no authority to order such a course and would have no way of enforcing its program.

"There is no other way of proceeding than to elect delegates to the city convention as provided in the primary law, and those delegates could vote as they pleased regardless of any rule the County committee might lay down. Allowing that the delegates nominated might agree to abide by the vote cast at the primaries, there is nothing to prevent people running other delegate tickets in the various wards who would not be bound by any such agreement. Altogether, the plan presents fatal practical and legal objections."

When Mr. Jamieson first suggested his scheme it was generally regarded as somewhat favorable to the candidacy of John M. Harlan.

Two new candidates were talked of yesterday. One was Roy O. West, former City Attorney and present member of the Board of Review, and the other Alderman Belfuss. Mr. Jamieson himself leaves for California this evening. He will be gone until the latter part of March, returning only in time to vote at the city election.

Work on Reapportionment.

Work on the reapportionment of Cook County into Congressional and Senatorial districts was abandoned by the subcommittee of the Republican County committee for the time being yesterday because the necessary figures could not be obtained from the Election Commissioners. This delay in the work of apportionment has also caused a delay in the reorganization of the ward clubs, and as neither of the subcommittees will be able to report until next week the meeting of the County Central committee which is to call the city convention has also been put over.

The plan of reapportionment as regards Congressional districts on which the subcommittee is working is the one outlined in THE TRIBUNE last Saturday. It is merely tentative, however. It is formed on the theory that the Legislature will allow Cook County, with Lake, and perhaps Dupage, added, ten Congressional districts, while it is possible that Cook County may be set aside by itself and only given nine.

Seven Republican Districts.

With ten districts given the three counties named, or Cook and one of them, it is possible to form seven Republican and three Democratic districts. The manner of dividing follows:

Wards 1, 2, and 4, with Ward 6 north of Forty-third street (Mann's district) Republican by 2,000.

Wards 8, 11, 12, and 29 (Foster's district) Democratic by 10,000.

The northern part of Wards 25 and 26, Evanston, and Lake County (Foss' district) Republican by 1,200.

Ward 6 south of Forty-third street and Wards 7, 30, and 31 Republican by 8,000.

Wards 5, 32, and 33 and southern tier of country towns Republican by 9,000.

Wards 14, 15, 27, and 28 Republican by 5,500.

Wards 9, 10, 18, and 19 (Mahoney's district) Democratic by 12,000.

Wards 16, 17, 22, and 24 Democratic by 7,000.

Plague on British Steamer.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

HULL, Feb. 6.—The steward of the British steamship Friary, which left Alexandria on Dec. 22, and Algiers on Dec. 25, and which arrived here early in January, died of the plague this morning. Up to date seven of the crew of the vessel have died of this disease.

Millions drink Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne every year and the numbers are rolling up with a rush.

Thirty Dollars to California

From Chicago, Tuesdays, February 12 to April 30.

In tourist sleepers and chair cars.

It's always summer in California, and California is less than four days away via the

Santa Fe Route

Address Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., A. T. & S. F. R'y, 109 Adams Street, Chicago.

Luster the Greatest
SILVER
ELECTRO-SILICON
POLISH
Labor the Least.

A penny proves it.
Address on postal brings trial quantity.
It's unlike others.
Grocers and druggists sell it.
The Electro Silicon Co., 90 Cliff Street, New York.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Tic'g Office, 212 Clark St
Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Omaha exp.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver, Fast time to Portland. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA EX. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
7.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EX. Davenport, Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Harley, Crystal Falls.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
5.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.30 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

THAT MAINWARING AFFAIR

By A. M. BARBOUR

Is what you want to read about. The Best Detective Story Published in Years. Every one who has read the book says so.

Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT OR WILL BE SENT, POSTPAID, BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.
PUBLISHERS PHILADELPHIA

A BADLY SPRAINED ARM.

HOUSTON, Texas.

DR. RADWAY & CO.—Dear Sirs: August 28th last I had a badly sprained arm. After being six different (what were called) remedies, I never got relief till I used Radway's Ready Relief, which eased the pain at once and cured me in two days. My father, who is 76 years old, says Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are the best of all medicines. We keep them in the house the year round. Respectfully,

THOS. HANSBOROUGH,
Special Police, City Hall.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

A cure for all Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swellings of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Prostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-st., New York.

HOT SPRINGS
... ARKANSAS ...
VIA THE
WABASH
THE ONLY LINE VIA ST. LOUIS WITH
THROUGH SLEEPER
FROM CHICAGO.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
TICKET OFFICE, 97 ADAMS-ST.

Do you need a trunk? If you do you want one that fits. We guarantee ours to do that. Every purchaser is satisfied before he leaves the place. We have private rooms to do fitting and an experienced attendant for every customer. Our prices are low, we know; but we guarantee our goods. Single, 65c; Double, $1.25.
HENRY SCHROEDER, 465 & 467 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY, ARTHUR BISSELL, Resident Managers.
CHICKERING PIANOS.
Are represented in Chicago solely by
Clayton F. Summy Co., 220 Wabash-av
High-class tuning and repairing a specialty.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment.
E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

Eyes Tested Free **L. MANASSE**
OPTICIAN
88 Madison. Tribune Bldg
Spectacles and Eyeglasses
Artificial Eyes.
Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

HONORS PAID TO WILHELMINA.

Holland's Queen Reviews Parade at The Hague to Celebrate Wedding Eve.

CROWDS CHEER THE DUKE

Streets Filled with Gay Throngs of People Singing Loyal Songs.

BOER ENVOY IS RECOGNIZED.

WILHELMINA'S WEDDING DAY PROGRAM.

11:15 a. m.—The Minister of Justice and the witnesses of the marriage will assemble in the White Room of the Palace.

11:30 a. m.—The civil marriage will occur in the presence of the nearest relatives.

12 m.—The royal party will proceed to the church in procession.

12:30 p. m.—Religious services, followed by the return of the royal party in procession to the palace.

1 p. m.—Queen Wilhelmina will hold court and receive congratulations of others than members of the royal families.

1:30 p. m.—Luncheon.

4:15 p. m.—Departure of the royal couple on their honeymoon.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.—All Holland today joined in the festivities preceding the wedding of Queen Wilhelmina to the Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is to take place tomorrow.

Clear but bitterly cold weather favored the popular procession today. People came from all parts of the country to take part in the parade and to extend their felicitations to the royal bride and bridegroom.

About 3,000 persons marched in the procession. There were many bands and a perfect forest of banners carried by various public and private societies, which marched through the principal streets, finally passing the palace, where Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry reviewed the parade from the balcony.

Queen Braves the Cold.

The Queen stood bareheaded in the frosty air. She wore a blue velvet dress, which was partly covered by a heavy sable cape. Duke Henry, in the uniform of a Vice Admiral, stood by her side. The Queen-mother also appeared on the balcony, but for a few moments only.

The banner bearers dropped out of the procession in front of the palace and massed there in a great crescent, so that when the end of the parade reached that point they formed a great splash of color.

An interesting feature of the parade was four great floats bearing emblematic representations of the fishing industry. The crowds, which did not seem to mind the frosty air, cheered the paraders heartily.

Queen Drives to Scheveningen.

Later the Queen and her fiancé drove to Scheveningen, escorted by a regiment of hussars. Scheveningen gave the couple a most enthusiastic welcome. The Queen is wonderfully popular among the fishermen throughout Holland. Never is one lost but she sends a generous purse to his family. Accordingly they erected in her honor two unique triumphal arches composed of fishing nets, barrels, and other paraphernalia of their trade and bearing appropriate decorations.

Winter Carnival at Night.

A winter carnival is holding sway over The Hague tonight. Everywhere are singing societies in uniforms and wearing medals, sober looking Dutchmen who chant solemnly, officials, and prominent visitors. Groups of young men and women costumed in bright colors are parading. The tri-colored flags of Holland and the house of Orange are everywhere displayed, with an occasional light blue banner of Mecklenburg.

Queen Wilhelmina dined at the palace this evening with Duke Henry and the families of the two. Occasionally she appeared at an upper window to bow in response to some serenading society.

Drives to the Country.

The young Queen and Duke Henry have spent a large part of the week thus far in driving about the city in order to give the people a chance to see them. During the afternoon today they rode out a few miles along snow covered roads to Fishing, a village where a fisheries exhibition is being held. Her Majesty, who wore a red and gold cloak and furs, carried a big bouquet of white flowers tied with orange ribbons. She bows and smiles with genuine youthful enjoyment. The Duke is considered cold, however, and looks bored. He raises his hand stiffly in military salute. His friends say the truth is that he is exceedingly shy, and being only 24 years of age, is greatly embarrassed by his prominence.

Wedding Trousseau Described.

The Queen's wedding gown, woven of the finest silver tissue, was embroidered at the school of Art Needlework in Amsterdam and was afterward made up in Paris. It is ornamented with silver-threaded seed pearls. The robe and train are lined with rich white silk. The bodice, which is plain and cut low, is trimmed with antique lace. The trail is also covered with embroidery, almost meeting at the waist and broadening over to the hem. The court train is two and a half yards long, the embroidery running around in light trails.

The gowns of the Queen's trousseau are mostly pale greens, grays, blues, and whites, these suiting her blonde complexion best. For her public entering into Amsterdam her Majesty has a royal robe of white velvet, with a train trimmed with ermine, and a mantle lined with ermine. At one of the receptions in Amsterdam after the honeymoon she will wear a gown of white satin, embroidered around the hem and bodice with a small tracery of orange leaves, and a court train of rich orange velvet lined with white silk.

She has an outdoor gown of delicate gray combined with white and pale blue, scarcely showing embroidered steel and silver sequins. With this goes a large hat. She has also a soft hunting costume of dark bottle green, unornamented, and another of trimmed cloth applique. There is a walking dress of dark green with gold threads, and another of green mignonette cloth, combined with white. The Queen has four plain riding habits.

Some of the Wedding Gifts.

Amsterdam's gift to the Queen, the magnificent gilded chariot originally built for her coronation, was formally presented on Monday. In it she will ride to church tomorrow.

One of the richest presents is a great tapestry representing the garden of the Hesperides. This is from the French republic.

The City of Hague has given a porcelain service of 300 pieces. From the women of Hague the Queen received a silver mirror and a jeweled bracelet, and from her ladies in waiting a silver center piece for flowers.

The mother of Duke Henry has given her son a writing table inlaid with pearls, and the mother of the Queen has given her a necklace of brilliants and sapphires with a brooch of the same.

Most Noteworthy of All.

The most noteworthy gift is the carpet on which the Queen is to be married. It is an immense rug, the handiwork of sixty persons participating in the festivities. The design shows hundreds of country people in queer attire and wooden shoes, among them women in ancient lace caps and sleeveless dresses.

The crimson plush border consists of orange branches and fruit on a pale blue field. The two upper corners display the coats-of-arms of the Queen. All the ladies who contributed to the rug are woven into it, so to speak.

Makes the Duke a Prince.

Queen Wilhelmina has conferred upon Duke Henry the title of Prince of the Netherlands.

Boer Minister Is Recognized.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from The Hague says that at the reception to the diplomats today the Minister of the Transvaal was received according to his rank. He was one of the first to follow the British Minister.

Many of the Dutch Reformed churches of Chicago have arranged for praise and prayer services this evening in honor of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. In some of the churches sympathy for the Boers will find expression.

The most elaborate program has been arranged for the Marshfield Avenue Trinity Church, where George Birkhoff Jr., Consul for the Netherlands, will be one of the speakers. Mr. Birkhoff will respond to the toast, "The Queen"; H. Vanderploeg will respond to the toast, "William of Orange"; the Rev. F. B. Baker of Irving Park will answer to "Our Congratulations"; the Rev. Albert Pfanstiehl will speak on "Why Should an American Celebrate the Wedding of a Queen?" and W. H. Masman will have for his text, "Patriotism." The church is already decorated and on one of the walls is hung an old painting of Wilhelmina, loaned for the occasion by John Boekama. There will be singing of patriotic Dutch songs in English and Dutch. All the speeches will be in English. During the evening the well wishes of the Chicago Dutch will be cabled to the Queen.

The First Dutch Church of Roseland has arranged a program, which includes, beside praise services in honor of Wilhelmina, speeches expressing sympathy for the Boers. The same spirit will govern at the exercises to be held in the Englewood Dutch Reformed Church, and in the Rev. Henry Harmeling's church in Hastings street, near Ashland avenue.

PLANS FOR PRINCESS' WEDDING.

Long List of Festivities at Madrid on the Occasion of the Marriage of the Infanta.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—The Queen Regent has conferred Spanish nationality on Prince Charles of Bourbon, who is to marry the Princess of the Asturias on Feb. 14, and has created him an Infante of Spain and a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

The program of the wedding fêtes is as follows: There will be a gala performance on Feb. 8 at the Theater Royal. There will be a banquet on Feb. 9 at the palace to celebrate the King's fête day. A grand municipal reception of the Princess and Prince Charles will take place on Feb. 10. During the afternoon of Feb. 11 there will be a court ball of a magnificent character.

The marriage contract will be signed on Feb. 12 at the palace. The Cabinet Ministers will be the witnesses of the Princess of the Asturias. In the evening there will be a grand military torchlight tattoo.

The wedding will occur on Feb. 14, on which occasion there will be a distribution of gifts to the poor and fireworks displays in the evening.

There will be military music in the public squares on Feb. 15. A Te Deum will be sung on Feb. 16. All the royal family will attend and troops will line the route of the procession from the palace to the church. Afterwards the garrison will march past the front of the palace. All the public buildings will be decorated and they will be illuminated in the evening. The day of the wedding the troops will wear parade dress.

SUES PASTOR FOR LIBEL.

Former Rector of Chicago Church, Now in England, Asks Damages from the Rev. Barnard Spink.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice today the Rev. Tuberville Cory Thomas of Chicago, formerly a rector of Ishpeming, Mich., but a resident of England since 1897, is suing the Rev. Bernard Spink for libel in imputing immoral conduct. According to the evidence, Mr. Spink repeated the libel in a letter to Bishop Williams of the Diocese of Marquette. Mr. Thomas denies the allegations and claims substantial damages. The case was adjourned after the plaintiff's evidence had been presented and a letter from Bishop McLaren of Chicago had been read, saying he had lost all confidence in the plaintiff.

Bishop McLaren said yesterday, when told of the suit: "The Rev. Mr. Thomas was in charge of St. George's Mission in Grand Crossing a number of years ago. I do not care to discuss the letter referred to."

DUTCH VICTORY IN JAVA.

Achinese Fortress of Batoeilik Captured, with a Loss of Six Killed and Forty Wounded.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Batavia, Java, says the Dutch have captured the fortress of Batoeilik. The Dutch losses were six killed and forty wounded. The Achinese had seventy casualties.

DENMARK SEEKS A NEW LOAN.

Minister of Finance Asks Authority to Borrow 45,000,000 Kroner for Railroad and Other Purposes.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6.—The Minister of Finance, Scharling, today submitted to the Folkething a bill providing for raising abroad a 3½ per cent state loan of 25,000,000 kroner to meet the cost of railroad construction and other purposes. The bill also authorizes a second loan of 20,000,000 kroner for the purpose of converting old state bonds.

FIRE IN RUSSIAN OIL FIELDS.

Eighteen Million Poods of Petroleum Destroyed, Twenty Men Burned to Death, Village Wiped Out.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Baku, Russian Transcaucasia, says a fire which originated yesterday in the Caspian and Black Sea company's magazine developed into a terrible catastrophe.

The magazine contained 6,000,000 poods of petroleum and the flames spread to three other depots, with a storage capacity of 12,000,000 poods.

The oil poured out like a stream of lava and inundated the workmen's dwellings, which were completely destroyed. Many persons perished.

Twenty charred bodies have been found and over fifty persons were terribly burned. Four hundred families were made homeless.

At last accounts the fire was still raging.

DEMAND DEATH OF BOXER LEADERS.

Envoys at Pekin Insist on Punishment of the Anti-Foreign Officials.

SOME ARE TO ESCAPE.

Impossible to Execute Prince Tuan or General Tung Fu Siang.

TO BE EXILED TO TURKESTAN

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PEKIN, Feb. 6.—At a meeting which followed the joint meeting yesterday the Ministers voted to demand the death of all the Princes and other high officials named in the indictment presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, with the exception of Prince Tuan, Duke Lan, and General Tung Fu Siang.

Three of the twelve men indicted are already dead. Hsu Chang Yu and Kih Siu are prisoners in the hands of the Japanese. The Chinese have already agreed to inflict capital punishment on Prince Chwang and Yu Hsien. So Chao Hsu Kiao and Ying Lien appear to be the only two who may possibly cause trouble.

Appeal for Tung Fu Siang.

The Chinese representatives in turn handed to the Ministers a secret decree bearing date of the 8th of the twelfth moon, pointing out the impossibility at present of inflicting punishment on General Tung Fu Siang, because he has gained the confidence of Chinese and Mohammedans alike, and stating that if he is dealt with with the slightest degree of precipitation the inhabitants of the two provinces, who are naturally unruly, will revolt, in which case the first to suffer in the provinces would be the Christians and missionaries. The decree then promises to inflict the heaviest punishment in the future.

Prince Tuan to Escape.

During the joint meeting the Chinese representatives said that it would be impossible to kill Prince Tuan and the other Princes, because of their relationship to the sovereign.

While not demanding the death of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, the Ministers will demand that sentence of decapitation be passed upon both. The Emperor will then be permitted to immediately commute the sentence to banishment to Turkestan.

They will also insist that the death sentence be passed on the three officials who, though named in the indictment, are already dead. Under the Chinese law this will deprive them of all the honors they possessed in life, confiscate their property, and deprive their children of the right to hold office or receive honors.

List of Prescribed Officials.

The complete list of the Chinese officials whose punishment is demanded at today's joint meeting is as follows:

Prince Shwang, Commander-in-Chief of the Boxers, who had a large share in the responsibility for promises of rewards of 50 taels for the capture of foreigners and the death of persons protecting them.

Prince Tuan, the principal instigator of the Boxer uprising; was mainly responsible for the massacres in the provinces, especially Shan-Si; ordered the troops to attack the legations; and who was practically the author of the assassination of Baron Ketteler, the German Minister.

Duke Lan, Vice President of the police, who was the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers.

Ying Nien, who was criminal accomplice of Prince Chwang and Duke Lan in their machinations.

Kang Yi, one of the instigators and counselors of the Boxers; signed with Prince Tuan and Ying Nien their principal notices and prepared the plan for the expulsion and annihilation of foreigners.

Chaos Su Kiam, a member of the Grand Council and also Minister of Justice, who was one of the leaders against the foreigners and mainly responsible for the execution of the officials killed during the siege.

Yu Hsien, who reorganized the Boxers, was the author of the massacres in the Shan-Si Province, and assassinated with his own hand foreigners and missionaries.

General Tung Fuh Siang, who with Prince Tuan carried out in Pekin the plans against the foreigners and who commanded the attacks on the legations and the soldiers who assassinated the Japanese Chancellor.

Li Ping Heng, who used his influence to have the Boxers recognized as loyal and patriotic men.

Hsu Tung, who has always been one of the officials most hostile to foreigners; who praised the Boxers, of whom he was an accomplice.

Hsu Cheng Yu, who has the same responsibility.

Kih Siu, one of the officials most hostile to foreigners and the minister at the rites of service of the Boxers.

Missionary Ament Released.

The Rev. W. S. Ament, the missionary, who was arrested by French and German troops on a charge of collecting indemnities from villages where native Christians had been killed, sent the following dispatch to Mr. Conger:

"Guards withdrawn. Our people vindicated. Send officer to ask explanations."

Mr. Conger had already received an official notice, saying that the German officer who made the arrest denied that either Mr. Ament or his companions were discourteously treated. On the contrary, according to the officer, they had asked Mr. Ament to furnish evidence regarding two Chinese who belonged to the mission, and the French soldier who went with them acted as their guide and guard of honor instead of a jailer.

The French decline to discuss Mr. Ament's arrest; but Mr. Bockhouse, who was with him at the time, says he unquestionably left Mr. Ament under arrest. Mr. Conger will await the return of the missionary.

More Reforms Are Promised.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

SHANGHAI, Feb. 6.—Two imperial edicts were issued today. The first provides, in accordance with article 3 of the peace conditions, for the suspension of official examinations for five years in places where foreigners are killed. The second edict forbids anti-foreign societies, recites the punishment of guilty parties, and says the local officials will be held responsible for the maintenance of order. If trouble occurs the officials will be removed without delay and will never again be allowed to hold office.

Chasing Pirates in the Yalu.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—British warship Plover, according to advices received by steamer from Wei-Hei-Wai, had been chasing pirates in the Yalu, where they held up a hundred junks. The warship surprised the pirates and they ran their vessels in shore and fled. A number were killed and about a dozen were taken prisoners. These were brought before Commissioner Dorward and six were sentenced to death and executed.

AMERICAN HELD IN LUZON

D. M. CARMAN ACCUSED OF AIDING THE INSURGENTS.

Well-Known Business-Man of Manila Arrested, with Theodorio Carranza, His Spanish Partner, Charged with Selling Filipino Rebels Supplies and Contributing to Their Cause—Both Admit Dealing with the Natives, but Deny Any Criminal Purpose.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Theodorio Carranza, a Spaniard, and D. M. Carman, an American, were arrested here today, charged with furnishing supplies and money to the insurgents.

Both admit trading with the rebel Filipinos, but they deny contributing to their cause or furnishing them with supplies.

Carman is one of the best known Americans in Manila. He has a monopoly of carrying goods going through the custom-house ashore from the ships and has made a great deal of money. He possessed the confidence of General Otis.

Other Manila merchants are being investigated, and other arrests may follow.

Furnished Rebel Uniforms.

The men are charged with the conducting of the business of buying copra (the dried kernel of the cocoanut broken up for export) from insurgent Presidentes at Pagsanjan, in the eastern extremity of Laguna de Bay, and also with paying assessments for the insurgent cause.

The evidence adduced tonight was to the effect that the prisoners have supplies of the striped clothing used for insurgent uniforms. Both the insurgent Presidentes who claim to have dealt with Carranza and Carman have also been arrested and are imprisoned in Manila. One of them, Fabella, fears hanging, because he was captured as an insurgent after having sworn allegiance to the United States. He made strong statements tending to implicate Carman and Carranza and confirming the statements of Reyes, who became Presidente of Pagsanjan after Fabella's arrest.

Establishing Civil Rule.

The amended provincial government bill has been passed and the commission will leave here on Tuesday to organize governments in the Provinces of Pampanga, Pangasinan, and Tarlac. After the commissioners return from their tour they will organize Zambales, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecipas, and Cagayan. The latter, a northern province, is added by General MacArthur to the list of those regarded as ready for provincial government.

Dr. Homer C. Stuntz of Mount Vernon, Ia., has been appointed Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippine Islands and will sail from San Francisco for Manila to take up his new official duties on April 1. He expects to take a dozen or more missionaries with him and organize Methodist Episcopal Churches in every section of the Philippines.

NOW IN AN ENGLISH JAIL.

Charles Allen, Notorious American Criminal Who Escaped from New York in 1895, Under British Sentence.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—It has transpired that a man in jail in England, who was sentenced in December last to four years' imprisonment for robbing a woman in the streets of London, is Charles Allen, one of the post-office robbers who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New York City, in 1895.

The officials of the United States Embassy are making inquiries at Washington as to whether the man will be wanted in the United States after his present sentence has expired.

July 4, 1895, Joseph Killer, Harry Russell, and Charles Allen, notorious criminals awaiting trial on the charge of robbing post-offices in Hoboken, N. J.; Springfield, Ill.; Patchogue, L. I., Scranton, Pa.; and other places of postage stamps worth in the aggregate $22,000, escaped from jail in New York under sensational circumstances. Having previously failed in attempts to bribe Head Keeper McCabe and Fredericks, a cleaner, they held up their guards, having obtained revolvers in some manner never explained.

The prisoners locked the guards in cells and with the keys let themselves out of the jail corridor. They reached the street before the imprisoned jailers could raise an alarm. Then, dodging through alleys, into houses, over roofs, walls, and fences, the three men made their escape. One or the other of them has several times been reported arrested in European cities, but these captures have not been followed by identification.

YELLOW FEVER BOARD REPORTS

Investigators in Cuba Say Cause of Disease Is Not Known, but Define Way in Which It Is Carried.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The report of the Yellow Fever board was read today before the fever section of the Pan-American Congress. Some of the main conclusions were that the specific cause of the disease is unknown, and that it can only be carried by mosquitoes. Consequently the disinfection of clothing and houses is useless.

The fever can be produced by a sub-cutaneous injection of blood from a patient who must have had the disease for not more than two days. Mosquitoes must also bite the patient during the first two days or they cannot transmit the disease.

The board kept an infected mosquito for fifty-one days, when it was allowed to bite a person, who acquired the disease. The board differs from Dr. Finlay in that the latter holds that more than one kind of mosquito can convey yellow fever.

The board claims there is only one kind that can do so. Yellow fever is not due to dirt. It may occur in the cleanest localities.

SMASHES A CATHOLIC IMAGE.

Relative of President Salles of Brazil Declared Insane After an Anti-Religious Outbreak in England.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Hildebrand de Brito Lyra, a relative of the President of Brazil, Dr. Campos Salles, was incarcerated in an asylum for the insane today after destroying a statue of the virgin Mary in a Catholic church at Matlock Bath.

SAYS MRS. CARTER MUST PAY.

Paris Court Gives a French Dressmaker Judgment for $3,105 for Costumes Supplied.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A Paris dressmaker who brought suit some time ago against Mrs. Carter, the actress, for $3,105, the price of costumes supplied to the defendant, today received judgment for the amount claimed.

Emperor William Nears Home.

FLUSHING, Feb. 6.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William and his suite on board, arrived here at 1:40 p. m. His Majesty left Flushing by special train at 5:15 p. m.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! Add hot water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

ENGLAND TO SEND 30,000 MORE MEN.

War Office Decides to Reinforce Lord Kitchener with Mounted Troops.

URGES DE WET TO GIVE UP

Boer General Advised by His Brother to Surrender at Once.

BOND LEADERS FAVOR TERMS

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The War office announces that in view of the recent Boer activity the government has decided, in addition to the large forces recently equipped locally in south Africa, to reinforce General Kitchener with 30,000 mounted troops.

In explaining how these reinforcements are to be obtained the War office says that the recruiting for the imperial volunteers has been so rapid that it is anticipated 10,000 men will shortly be available from this source. The new mounted constabulary may be relied upon to furnish 8,000, the new colonial contingents replacing the withdrawals therefrom. Probably 5,000 of the remainder will be supplied by the cavalry and mounted infantry at home.

The War office has notified the yeomanry recruiting stations that it is desired to enroll an additional 5,000 yeomen.

Urges De Wet to Surrender.

A news agency dispatch from Bloemfontein says that Piet Dé Wet has addressed a passionate appeal to his brother, General Christian De Wet, urging the latter to surrender.

General Kitchener telegraphs the War office, under yesterday's date, as follows:

"Smith-Dorrien has occupied Lake Chrisie. [In the southeastern part of the Transvaal.]

"French is driving the enemy back toward Amsterdam. [About twelve miles from Swaziland border.]

"De Wet's force is still north of Thaba N'Chu. De Wet damaged a train of transport wagons this morning."

Boers in Portuguese Territory.

The stories of the Boer invasion of Portuguese territory and their seizure and destruction of the Delagoa Bay railway prove to be exaggerated, but an apparently reliable report from Lourenzo Marquez dated today says that a party has now penetrated about twenty-three miles beyond the frontier and cut the railway in one place.

For Defense of Cape Colony.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6.—The Prime Minister has notified General Brabant that he has been appointed to command the force that is now being raised for the defense of the colony. Colonel Girouard will be his chief staff officer. General Brabant's headquarters are now at East London. From that place the defense force will march northward and westward, occupying district after district, thus enabling the imperial military forces to ultimately concentrate in the Orange River and Transvaal colonies.

Bond Leaders Favor Submission.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6.—The Bond leaders are willing and strongly urge the Boers to surrender provided the British offer those in the field the following terms—namely: that after giving up arms all shall be allowed to return to their farms and the rebels shall not be punished. Prominent burghers say that Louis Botha in the Transvaal and Christian De Wet in the Free State should be made members of the Governor's council in order to watch the interests of the burghers.

Boers Cut Portugal Railroad.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Feb. 6.—The railroad has been cut by Boers fifty-three kilometers from here.

NEW PLAY SEEN IN LONDON.

Haddon Chambers' "The Awakening" Well Received at Its First Performance at St. James' Theater.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Alexander produced Haddon Chambers' "The Awakening" at the St. James Theater tonight. The play received an enthusiastic reception, and promises to be a success. The theme is trite, turning on female innocence and male turpitude, but the play contains powerful scenes treated with dramatic skill, Mr. Alexander as the awakened lady-killer and Fay Davis as the disillusioned innocent gave elegant performances. The others in the cast, including H. B. Irving, Gertrude Kingston, and Julie Opp, received equal approval.

CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

Ministry Is Defeated on a Test Vote and the Premier Will Resign at Once.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The government was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies this evening on a question of domestic policy, and a political crisis will result.

The debate dealt chiefly with financial and economic matters, and led to a warm discussion of the government's action recently in closing the Genoa labor exchange.

Sig. Fulci moved an order of the day condemning the action, and the Chamber indorsed it by a vote of 318 to 102.

Sig. Saracco, the Prime Minister, will resign, and possibly Sig. Villa, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will form a new Cabinet.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mothers give Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to children for looseness of bowels.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

USABLE LAKE VIEW | USABLE CHICAGO AVE. | GOOD 14th ST. | GOOD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, British India, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, via San Juan, Venezuela, and Curacao, 4:30 p. m.

For Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and Demerara, 4:30 p. m.

For Brazil, via Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba and Bahamas, 6 p. m.

For Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, 12 p. m.

For Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, 12 p. m.

For Hayti, via Cape Hayti, Port au Prince, and Jeremie, 12 p. m.

For Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, via S. S. Lucania, 12 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

CHICAGO & ALTON TICKET OFFICE 101 ADAMS ST. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1767

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Illinois and Wisconsin—Snow Thursday, with rising temperature; Friday probably snow, variable winds, mostly southeasterly.

For Ohio and Indiana—Snow Thursday and probably Friday, rising temperature Thursday, variable winds, becoming fresh northeasterly.

For Lower Michigan—Snow Thursday and probably Friday, rising temperature Thursday, variable winds, becoming fresh north to east.

For Upper Michigan—Snow, with rising temperature Thursday, Friday probably snow, variable winds.

For Iowa—Snow Thursday and probably Friday, warmer in eastern portion Thursday, variable winds.

For Minnesota—Snow Thursday, with rising temperature, Friday probably fair, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: Feb. 5, 8 p. m.							
Abilene	29.98	42	42	S.E.	12		Clo'dy
Albany	29.98	14	16	N.W.		Tr.	Clear
Alpena	30.02	14	16	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.22	58	64	W.			Fair
Battleford	29.98	12	18	W.	12	Tr.	Snow
Bismarck	30.10	22	28	N.W.	12	Tr.	Clear
Buffalo	30.20	16	18	W.		.05	Snow
Boston	29.70	18	22	N.W.			Clear
Cairo	30.20	36	40	N.E.			Clear
Calgary	30.84	18	24	N.W.		Tr.	Snow
Charlotte	30.16	40	46	S.			Clear
Cheyenne	30.36	22	34	W.			Clear
Chicago	30.32	10	14	S.W.			Clear
Cincinnati	30.32	22	24	N.W.			Clear
Cleveland	30.30	22	24	W.			Snow
Concordia	30.10	22	24	S.E.		Tr.	Snow
Davenport	30.28	14	20	S.			Clear
Denver	30.08	28	36	N.E.			Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.20	22	22	S.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.24	16	16	S.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Dodge	29.98	30	30	S.E.		Tr.	Rain
Dubuque	30.26	12	20	S.E.		Tr.	Clear
Duluth	30.16	6	6	S.W.		Tr.	Snow
El Paso	29.86	54	58	S.W.			Fair
Edmonton	29.90	24	26	N.W.		.10	Snow
Galveston	29.90	58	68	E.		.20	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.24	18	18	S.W.		.01	Snow
Green Bay	30.24	8	12	S.W.			Clear
Havre	30.10	14	18	S.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Helena	30.00	14	18	S.W.			Clear
Huron	30.00	26	30	N.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.32	18	20	S.W.			Clear
Jacksonville	30.18	56	62	N.W.			Fair
Kansas City	30.18	24	24	S.E.		Tr.	Snow
Lander	30.12	10	20	S.W.			Clear
Little Rock	30.16	56	58	N.E.		Tr.	Sleet
Los Angeles	29.82	52	56	S.W.			Clo'dy
Marquette	30.18	12	14	S.W.		Tr.	Clear
Memphis	30.22	34	34	N.E.			Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.90	18	18	W.		.04	Clo'dy
Minedosa	30.30	8	8	N.E.			Fair
Montgomery	30.20	46	48	N.E.			Clo'dy
Montreal	29.92	2	12	W.			Clear
Nashville	30.30	32	34	E.			Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.08	50	52	E.		Tr.	Clear
New York City	30.00	20	24	N.W.			Clear
Norfolk	30.14	32	34	N.			Clear
North Platte	30.04	22	34	S.W.		Tr.	Snow
Oklahoma	30.04	34	36	S.E.		.30	Rain
Omaha	30.10	20	28	S.			Clo'dy
Oswego	30.10	16	18	N.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.02	42	42	N.E.		.08	Rain
Parkersburg	30.32	28	32	N.E.			Clear
Philadelphia	30.08	22	28	W.			Clear
Pittsburg	30.24	18	22	N.E.		Tr.	Clear
Pueblo	30.12	26	34	E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	30.04	8	12	S.W.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.04	16	22	S.			Clear
San Francisco	29.86	48	50	S.E.		Tr.	Clear
St. Louis	30.26	28	30	S.E.			Clear
St. Paul	30.14	12	14	S.E.			Clear
Salt Lake City	29.82	34	44	S.E.		.04	Fair
Ste. Marie	30.18	8	14	S.E.		Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.28	20	22	S.E.			Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.18	34	38	S.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.10	42	44	N.		.02	Clo'dy
Washington	30.18	26	34	N.W.			Clear
White River	30.24	2	6	Calm			Clo'dy
Williston	30.14	8	10	N.W.		.10	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.28	4	6	S.E.		Tr.	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 5 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 7; 10 a. m., 9; 11 a. m., 11; 12 m., 13; 1 p. m., 15; 3 p. m., 17; 6 p. m., 16. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.81; 6 p. m., 29.71.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Ake, Kittie, 27; 2908 Ontario-av., Feb. 6.
Burns, Julia, 21; 3254 Wallace-st., Feb. 5.
Block, Mary, 20; 200 Illinois-st., Feb. 4.
Considine, James, 38; 229 Blue Island-av., Feb. 5.
Conlin, John, 77; 55 Maplewood-av., Feb. 5.
Coughlin, Ann, 67; 432 Taylor-st., Feb. 4.
Cullen, Thomas, 22; 1323 12th-st., Feb. 5.
Carr, Jennie, 41; 1323 State-st., Feb. 3.
Flaherty, Ed, 29; 217 Morgan-st., Feb. 5.
Garrick, William, 22; 4356 Ashland-av., Feb. 4.
Gilbert, H. S., 51; 1806 Wabash-av., Feb. 5.
Hartmann, Mary, 63; 834 21st-st., Feb. 5.
Houmell, George, 35; 5039 Princeton-av., Feb. 5.
Hozan, Mary, 76; 4217 Emerald-av., Feb. 5.
Hagarty, Margaret, 55; 466 Gross terrace, Feb. 4.
Hams, Benjamin, 45; 340 58th-st., Feb. 2.
Le Carge, Sara, 67; 61 Washburne-st., Feb. 4.
Martz, Margaret, 62; 8740 Carpenter-st., Feb. 4.
McLaughlin, Kate, 19; 1873 40th-st., Feb. 4.
Mullen, W. J., 35; 1253 12th-st., Feb. 3.
Mews, Mary, 44; 8941 Green Bay-av., Feb. 5.
Orth, Ernst, 48; 1201 North-av., Feb. 5.
Overback, Mary, 54; 957 N. Clark-st., Feb. 4.
Parker, Lottie, 23; 158 18th-st., Feb. 4.
Pio, Cocella, 34; 192 Larrabee-st., Feb. 4.
Starrett, Joseph, 63; 105 Ridgeway-av., Feb. 4.
Swanson, Peter, 21; 1312 Chicago-av., Feb. 5.
Stupo, Christina, 62; 114 Wilson-st., Feb. 6.
Scurlock, Mary, 27; 3007 Armour-

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

UNION PARK LODGE NO. 610, A. F. & A. M., 475 and 477 W. Madison-st.—Emergency communication Thursday, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, John A. Jemison. Services will be conducted in the lodgeroom.

CHAS. ODELL, W. M.
EDWARD E. RATH, Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

The Tyranny of Tailors.

Ambitious youths who have just achieved Raglan overcoats with heroic shoulders and a splendid development of rear draperies are notified that all such garments must be discarded. Men whose pearl gray trousers do not dwindle at the bottom to an almost microscopic point must buy new ones or go on the list of sartorial fossils. Persons whose frock coats do not possess that graceful fullness of sleeve officially known as "the Chicago puff" may as well admit that they have no right to membership in the sacred ranks of the well dressed. The annual convention of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange has spoken and the masculine portion of mankind trembles in its clothes. The time has come for some Patrick Henry to rise and denounce the tyranny of tailors. The men of America should stop for a moment on the threshold of the new century and ask themselves whether indeed they are freemen or slaves. Is this a democracy or a despotism? But if the tailors are still to be allowed to convene and decide what unrepresented mankind shall wear it is a matter for congratulation that the chief despot is a Chicago man. Because of his supremacy men are at least spared the ruffled and plaited creation with a sash about the waist which a Boston artist was anxious to put on the fashion plates.

Salvationists as Play Actors.

Major Winchell of the Salvation Army has a new plan for saving souls and at the same time elevating the morals of the stage. He has written a drama of Salvation Army life and is seeking Commander Booth-Tucker's permission to organize a troupe and present it before the footlights. Since people persist in going to the theater rather than to Salvation Army meetings, the Major thinks it would be wise to establish a Salvationist theater. "Let us crowd out the bad shows," he says, "by filling the world with good ones—shows that will lift up and save the people." It is to be feared the Major's dramatic enthusiasm has blinded him to the practical aspects of the subject. It is not likely that a Salvation Army troupe would accomplish any change in the theatrical world. Its raw and untrained performers could scarcely hope to compete with the experienced actors who have been practicing the histrionic art all their lives. Even if Mr. Winchell's actors should develop unsuspected talent and should succeed in giving as good a performance as those on the unregenerate stage his plan would still contain a fatal flaw. His highly moral and instructive play would not attract people who like the other kind of performances. Whenever the moral lesson becomes the chief object of a drama or a novel the work is a failure. It kills art to make it subsidiary to any other object, even so good an object as that for which the Salvation Army exists.

THE FOSBURG MURDER MYSTERY.

The mystery attaching to the murder of Miss May Fosburg, daughter of a prominent citizen of Pittsfield, Mass., and the events thus far developed make the case one of the most singular in the recent annals of crime. In August last Miss Fosburg was shot in her father's house in the night. The father, the girl's mother, and her brother, Robert, were also badly hurt. The father's version of the affair was that burglars broke into the house and that in struggling with them his daughter was shot and the others received painful injuries. This statement was corroborated by every member of the family, including the youngest daughter, who says that she saw the burglar fire the fatal shot.

Search was made for the burglars, but without success. Months passed away and the event was wellnigh forgotten, when suddenly the announcement is made that the brother has been indicted and arrested for the murder of his sister, the charge being manslaughter. It is the theory of the detectives, that the son and the father were engaged in a struggle at the time and that the former fired at the latter and killed his sister. And thus the matter now stands, the police on the one side, the entire community on the other.

No one in Pittsfield and apparently no one out of Pittsfield attaches the slightest credence to the theory of the police, though they must have presented some evidence sufficient at least to procure an indictment. What the evidence is the State is not obliged to tell until the case comes to trial. In the meantime, the entire family and all the family friends deny that there has been trouble of any kind between the father and son. The Chief of Police and the State's Attorney insist that they can procure a conviction. The father insists that he can establish the innocence of his son, and, meanwhile, is spending large sums of money in trying to discover the burglars.

The case is one of that sort which calls for the speedy ascertaining of the truth, for if the police theory is not well founded a gross injustice has been done to the whole Fosburg family, but the "law's delays" do not permit a trial until July next. In the meantime, father and son must rest under the imputation of having caused the death of the unfortunate girl, and the young man, if innocent, cannot have the opportunity to establish his innocence for six months to come. In the meantime, he has the sympathy of the community and will continue to have it until the officials prove their case.

VOTERS ARE ADVISING SENATORS.

The Republican Senators from the States of the middle West cannot say now that they are in ignorance of the prevailing sentiment among their constituents as to the ship subsidy bill. They have learned that a majority of the Republican papers in the States in question which have been asked for their views regarding that bill have declared themselves opposed to it. This is the case in Ohio even. Of those who profess to favor the bill many do so in a lukewarm manner, which indicates that its defeat will not grieve them.

The mail of Congressmen is always made up in good part of letters from constituents who ask for favors and who extol the merits of legislation in which they are personally interested. From such letters their recipients can learn little or nothing as to public opinion. But when they receive letters advising them as to their votes concerning measures in which the writers have no direct personal interest, then it is the part of wisdom for the recipients to give these letters respectful consideration. They mean something.

It appears that a large majority of the Republican Senators are receiving now from fifty to three hundred letters a day urging them not to vote for the ship subsidy bill. Many of these letters are from farmers in Western States, who say that that bill is for the exclusive benefit of the Atlantic coast States, and therefore urge their Senators to vote against so sectional a measure.

It is gratifying to learn that there are many American citizens who take so lively an interest in public affairs that they feel it their duty to write to their Congressmen and advise them. It is an old, excellent custom which should not die out. For every man who writes to his Congressman there are hundreds who do not write but who think as the writer does. The Senators who are getting many letters against the ship subsidy bill and few, if any, for it have every reason to believe that a majority of their constituents are against that measure. It is not wise to antagonize that majority. It has a long memory often.

ALBANY RULE FOR NEW YORK CITY

The bill for a single Commissioner of Police in New York City, to be appointed by the Mayor, in place of the present bi-partisan board, and to be removable at any time by the Mayor and also by the Governor, has passed both branches of the Legislature and now awaits the action of Mayor Van Wyck. If he disapproves it, however, it will be passed over his veto and will be signed by the Governor.

Soon after the November election Mr. Platt announced that the coming Legislature would create a State constabulary to replace the local police administration of New York City. Such general opposition, however, met this idea that it was soon abandoned in favor of the above plan. The latter was recommended by Governor Odell in his message and is distinctly a party measure.

Strong opposition not only from the minority party but also from independent quarters has been directed against the provision authorizing removal by the Governor, and this provision is alleged to be calculated to render the department subservient to the political aims of the dominant party in the State. But the character of the present police administration and the Mayor's refusal to prefer charges against the board have given peculiar plausibility to the feature objected to.

On the whole, however, the lodgment of this power of removal in the hands of the Governor can only be regarded as another instance of that persistent and immeasurably pernicious policy of State interference to which New York City has for half a century and more been so disastrously subject. That such a policy cuts the nerve of local responsibility, excuses local indifference, and discourages local initiative cannot be doubted.

Among the things for which Chicago has reason to be thankful is the fact that no such vicious tradition has ever been allowed to become intrenched in this State.

MR. CRAFTS AS A REFORMER.

The reformatory zeal of Mr. Augustus W. Nohe, Republican Representative in the present Legislature from the Second District of Cook County, was dealt with in these columns a few days ago. And now comes Mr. Clayton E. Crafts, Democratic Representative from the Seventh District of Cook County, as a candidate for like treatment. Mr. Crafts was Speaker of the House from 1891 and 1895, and was not during that time the unrelenting enemy of corporations he appears to be now.

On Tuesday he introduced a bill to limit the profits of all public service corporations in the State to 5 per cent on actual investment, to enforce specific maximum rates therein confidently stated, for water, gas, electric light, and power supply, and to constitute a State commission of seven members, fortified with an appropriation of $100,000, for carrying out these purposes. Possibly he had it in mind also to disarm any suspicion which might arise concerning the sincerity of this anti-corporation measure by introducing at the same time another measure, equally "popular," "for the selection of candidates for office by popular vote at primary elections."

Mr. Crafts' anti-corporation bill will not be accepted by the public as a masterpiece of legislation. No pressure will be brought to bear on the General Assembly by the people to secure its enactment. The matter of initiating important legislation respecting corporations in this city will remain primarily with the City Council, where, under the principle of home rule, as every good legislator knows, it especially belongs.

ARTISTS IN SMALL WAYS.

The Municipal Art league of Chicago, which has undertaken the arduous task of awakening this city to an art consciousness, depends for its support, as most great organizations do, upon individual cooperation. Public opinion is the plastic material which these art lovers are to mold and public opinion is made up of a large number of private opinions. Private opinions of beauty publicly expressed will give impetus to these modern crusaders, and it, therefore, behooves each individual to express in outward form his own theory of the beautiful. It is not given to all to know the proper proportion for bridges or the ways in which boulevards may be beautified. But at least all know the ugliness that may arise from disorder and the squalor which grows out of slovenliness. Even if a man but practice such negative virtues as refraining from casting waste paper to the winds or declining to litter the adjoining lot with débris he is doing a service, and if he goes so far as to rescue the scraps which his less intelligent neighbor has cast upon the sea of slovenliness or to keep the lot in order he is a positive benefactor. Not that picking up paper or putting vacant property in order is going to make an artist of one, but at least it is a step towards that decency and order without which no art can flourish and no city be beautiful.

A woman who was condemned to take long walks in a dreary pursuit of health declared emphatically that she would much rather take her exercise in some practical way, in cleaning up the streets or vacant lots. Being what is called an advanced woman she was quite equal to putting her opinion to the test had she had, what it is difficult for the most advanced of her sex to do without, the moral support of her sisters. It is, perhaps, too much to ask women to stoop so low as this, but certainly there is a vast deal of waste energy which might be turned into the ways that make for order and for that kind of art for which William Morris prayed; a popular art "that will make our streets as beautiful as the woods, as elevating as the mountain sides; it will be a pleasure and a rest and not a weight upon the spirits to come from the open country into a town."

MR. CARNEGIE ABDICATES.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is now over 65. During the greater part of his working life, which began when he was 12 years old, he has been actively employed in the acquisition of wealth. Of recent years he has taken life easily. He has paid more attention to the golf links and left to his associates the labor of looking after all business details. It is not surprising that he should withdraw altogether from business cares and responsibilities when an advantageous opportunity for doing so presents itself.

There are fat and lean years in the steel industry, as in other industries. This is one of the fat years, and there are men who are able and willing to pay Mr. Carnegie about $300,000,000 for his controlling interest in the company which bears his name. Perhaps these purchasers would not have paid so much if they had not been anxious to get the aggressive, domineering personality of Mr. Carnegie out of the way. They feel that with him in the steel business there can be no "harmony" except by agreeing with him—that if it pleases him to lower prices or break combinations others must submit.

Mr. Carnegie has been bought out that there may be "an enduring peace in the steel industry in the United States." If peace means higher prices for steel, then this peace will be an expensive one for the American consumers of that article. They prefer active competition. It is not prudent to predict "eternal peace" in any industry, least of all when those who control it seek to make excessive profits. If the promoters of "harmony" in the steel industry ask too much for their product they will find competition is not a lost art even with Mr. Carnegie out of the way. Mr. Carnegie has doubtless acted wisely in giving up the position of lord of the steel industry to Mr. Morgan. His fighting days are nearing an end, and there would have been wars had he not sold out. He might have had to contend with younger adversaries, who might have put him to his trumps. Unlike some millionaires, he can interest himself in something besides business. But after he is out of the bustle and the strife, when he sees matters being managed as he would not have managed them, he may regret his abdication.

THE ARMY PROMOTIONS.

President McKinley's choice of men for general officers of the reorganized army appears to have been based on demonstrated merit in almost every case. The most striking feature of the promotions is that only three of these eighteen general officers are graduates of West Point. All the rest entered the army as privates or as minor officers of volunteers. Grant, Bell, and Hall are the three graduates. General Miles entered the civil war as a Massachusetts volunteer. General Young began as a private in a Pennsylvania infantry regiment. General Chaffee also began as a private soldier and worked his way up until he was chosen to lead the recent expedition in China. General MacArthur first saw service as a Wisconsin volunteer, and his war record as well as his able administration in the Philippines has demonstrated his worthiness to be one of the six Major Generals in the regular army.

In like manner the record runs through the list of Brigadier Generals, with the three exceptions named. Nearly all began their military careers in the civil war as privates, or, as in the case of General Wheaton of Illinois, as non-commissioned officers of volunteers. The case of most rapid promotion has been that of General Wood, who three years ago was an Assistant Surgeon. He went into the Spanish war as Colonel of the Rough Riders, was soon put in command of a brigade, and added to his reputation by his excellent executive work as Military Governor of Santiago and as Governor General of Cuba. His promotion is richly deserved, though the West-Pointers may regard it with some natural jealousy. They should remember, however, that instances of this kind of "jumping" have been frequent from 1812 to the present time, and have usually been beneficial to the service.

It is evident that President McKinley has not forgotten the days when he was himself a private, and that he believes, with the late General Cox, that years of active experience can teach a good soldier the art of war as thoroughly as it can be taught at West Point. His choice of general officers thus far gives every reason to believe that the reorganized army will be ably commanded and thoroughly democratic in spirit.

THE CHICAGO POLICE FORCE.

There is a striking difference in the value of money in Berlin and in Chicago as regards the purchase of services. There are on the pay rolls of the Police department of the German city about 7,500 men, all told. The expenses of the department do not exceed $2,500,000. The appropriation for the Chicago Police department this year will be a trifle less than $3,500,000, the greater part of which will go to pay the salaries of 3,250 men—patrolmen, office employés, etc. With an appropriation considerably larger than that which is considered ample in Berlin, Chicago gets the services of less than half as many men. When Chicago Chiefs of Police speak regretfully of the large numbers of men who do police duty in European cities they should not forget to mention how little foreign policemen get.

The Berlin department is able to hire 6,000 patrolmen for a city which has only one-eighth the area of that of Chicago. The Chicago department can command the services of only 2,500 patrolmen. This is the number employed now, and it cannot be added to this year because the revenues of the city will not permit it to be done. A suggestion that the rate of pay be reduced in order that more men might be employed would meet with no favor.

It may well be that the better paid Chicago patrolmen are more efficient, man for man, than the poorly paid Berliners. Municipal ordinances are better enforced in Berlin than they are here, perhaps because the Mayor of no foreign city ventures to suspend ordinances to oblige his friends. But there is much crime in Berlin, and those who commit it are not invariably detected and punished. The work of the Chicago policeman is made more difficult because the population of this city is not homogeneous, while that of Berlin is. All things considered, the Chicago force keeps passably good order, and would keep better order if their superior officers insisted on their doing so. It would be worth an addition of hundreds of men to the force if every patrolman felt that his superiors, from the Mayor down, expected him to do his full duty regardless of personal or political considerations.

No Occasion for Surprise.

The West Town board met on Tuesday and, in defiance of the law, passed resolutions giving to the West Town officers large grants of money out of the public treasury. This action will, of course, arouse much indignation and citizens will express their surprise at the effrontery of the tax-eaters in thus helping themselves. There is, however, no occasion for surprise. Except for the purpose of grabbing salaries, the Town boards have no excuse for being. They are simply following the time honored custom of their predecessors in voting themselves large "salaries." It is quite in the nature of things that they should do so, and the men who succeed them will doubtless continue to fill their pockets at the public expense until the present farcical system of Town boards is wiped off the statute books, so far as Chicago is concerned. The people of Chicago need not be surprised at the action of the board. They should rather expect it. And their righteous indignation will be simply wasted until it is exerted in a practical way. Instead of merely getting angry and scolding the men who have taken advantage of their opportunities to raid the public treasury the public should take action which will make such raids impossible.

EDITOR HEMPHILL of Charleston, S. C., will observe with pain that Editor Bryan says the United States is.

I AM glad Arkansaw sympathizes with me. Who is Arkansaw?—Aguinaldo.

"CHICAGO people," says the Des Moines Capital, "object to paying a $3,000 salary to a 30-cent Alderman." They don't object to such an arrangement in the First Ward.

THE people of Nebraska, speaking through the esteemed Omaha Bee, are sternly demanding the election of Mr. Rosewater to the United States Senate.

AT this late hour the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle presumes to call in question the truth of the main allegations set forth in Mark Twain's story of the Jumping Frog of Calaveras County. Is the effect of a long life devoted to the dissemination of historical facts wholly lost on the Rochester paper?

IN life's game of chess Duke Henry has captured a Queen.

GOVERNOR NASH feels fine and is confident of winning.

THE Kansas tornado is headed in this direction.

SHE is coming to Chicago.

WITH her hatchet.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Comparisons.

"Uncle 'Rastus, I am sorry to hear you say you like secret societies better than you do the church."

"Hit's so, boss. Yo' kin b'long to as many seekut 'cieties ez yo' got a mind to, but yo' k'yarnt jine mo' 'n one church."

Airy Persiflage.

"Your note may seem musical to you," said the bluejay, "but it always makes me feel gloomy."

"A bird of your caliber," retorted the crow, "is not capable of tracing an effect to its proper caws, you blooming jay!"

Whereupon the mockingbird mocked.

Cleverly Dun.

Nichols—"Old chap, I wish you wanted to borrow a dollar from me this morning."

Dymes—"Why?"

Nichols—"So I could remind you of the one you borrowed last November."

Even There!

"Miss Vingaree, they don't haze the freshies at Vassar College, do they?"

"Don't they, though? They made me buy a pound after pound of almond buttercups and stand and watch them while they ate them!"

Alphabetically.

"Do you expect to have a pair of samples of every living creature in that ark?" asked one of the jeering spectators.

"From A to Izzard!" emphatically responded Noah. "Ah, that reminds me," he added. "The zebra!"

And he instantly dispatched a corps of hunters to south Africa.

Explained.

"You cranks are always talking about the benefits of regular exercise. Look at William M. Evarts, who is hale and hearty at 83, and never took any exercise in his life."

"Huh! It's exercise enough for a man to have to carry such a nose as he's got!"

Couldn't Shake the Deacon.

Elder Keepalong—"But, you know, deacon, nobody is required to believe now that creation was begun and finished in six literal days."

Deacon Ironsides—"That's what the book says, and I'm not going back on the book. You'll be wanting me to believe next that Peter walked on ice instead of water, and that he began to sink because the ice broke."

[Resumes his saw-filing, and the conversation stops.]

PERSONALS.

Senator Hoar has accepted an invitation to address the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature on Lincoln's birthday.

The late Father O'Halligan of East St. Louis bequeathed $400 to Miss Katie Hammond of Alton, Ill., who had been the priest's housekeeper for many years.

The Rev. Thomas McClelland will be installed as President of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., on Feb. 18. The sixty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the college will be celebrated on the same day.

There is talk in Washington of erecting a monument to General Albert Ordway, the organizer and first Brigadier General of the District of Columbia National Guard. Captain C. Frederick Cook, financial secretary of the memorial association, will receive subscriptions until March 1, and if sufficient funds shall be raised the monument will be dedicated on May 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Curtin, who reached San Francisco a few days ago, will have completed a tour of the globe when they reach Washington. Mr. Curtin is credited with knowing, in various degrees of intimacy, about sixty languages and dialects. He met Count Tolstoi during his stay in Russia, visiting him on his estate near the Town of Tula. At Warsaw, the home of Sienkiewicz, he was the guest of the famous Polish writer.

Several weeks ago Mr. Frank Damrosch, conductor of the People's Choral union, New York, announced that on the evening of Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, the Choral union would sing Lincoln's favorite hymn if he could ascertain what the favorite hymn was. Mr. Damrosch received several letters from persons who claimed to know which was Mr. Lincoln's favorite, but, as all were conflicting, he applied to Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, who was Mr. Lincoln's private secretary. Mr. Hay replied that he was not able to say definitely which Mr. Lincoln's favorite was, but suggested one which he knew the President particularly liked, the standard hymn beginning:

"Father, whate'r of earthly bliss
Thy sovereign will denies."

As the above is the nearest to an official decision that can be arrived at, the hymn will be sung by the Choral union on the Lincoln birthday occasion.

A Western Tenderfoot.

It depends largely on environment as to who is a "tenderfeet." Mr. Payne of near Deadwood, S. D., who probably knows much about lariats, bucking broncbos, and fancy revolver shooting, received knockout drops and lost $400 in Manhattan one evening last week. An Eastern innocent could hardly fare worse in Deadwood.—Brooklyn Times.

Anglo-Saxon Tenacity.

Some papers still print it "la grippe," but it hangs on a little better under the anglicized g-r-i-p.—Minneapolis Times.

Also Noiseless.

The ideal city will be smokeless, dirtless, and horseless.—Kansas City Times.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE WEATHER.

Predictions for the next twenty-four minutes: Two pairs, treys and deuces; fair and cold. Microbes are warned to keep in port. Wind variable, but mainly from right to left. BOX.

FRANK J. TACK, a Wisconsin Central express messenger, has disappeared. Tack must have lost his head.

THIRTY dental surgeons are to be appointed under the new army law. The successful candidates will have to have a pull.

PROFITS of the Diamond Match company last year were the largest in its history. And we broke more matches lighting the gas than ever before, did we not?

JUST as soon as we can get around to it we intend to have a "Chicago puff" put in the sleeves of our frock coat.

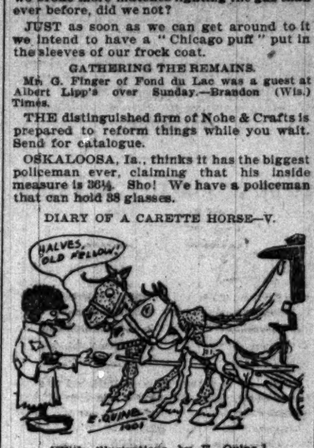
GATHERING THE REMAINS.

Mrs. G. Finger of Fond du Lac was a guest at Albert Lipp's over Sunday.—Brandon (Wis.) Times.

THE distinguished firm of Nohe & Crafts is prepared to reform things while you wait. Send for catalogue.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., thinks it has the biggest policeman ever, claiming that his inside measure is 36½. Sho! We have a policeman that can hold 38 glasses.

DIARY OF A CARETTE HORSE—V.



[With illustrations by E. Quine.]

Feb. 6.—Again in the harness. The wisp of hay given to me by the good-hearted hostler saved my wretched life. But my heart reproached me. I should have divided with the driver. He has been kind to me, in his rough way. Once when he had an apple he gave me half. And yet there was scarcely hay enough for one. I feel something of my old strength. Today I fell down but three times. In the afternoon I saw a horse attached to an express wagon run away on State street. Heavens, what strength! Only one carette horse ever ran away, and the reaction killed him. O, if I only had another wisp of hay! I think I could live till summer.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY doesn't approve of the doings in Kansas. Susan always was the most sensible of the strong-minded girls.

HERE'S the Boston Herald talking about "the failure of the people of Chicago to testify to Bernhardt's genius." Stuff! Gauged by any earthly standard there is no actor or singer that is worth $1,000 a performance, and the impresario that pays it ought to have a guardian.

OUR old friend Lourenzo Marquez also has Boer mischief to report. The Irishman's flea was not more lively than the south African agriculturist.

THE Fosburgh tragedy has the attention of the country now.

GOVERNOR NASH of Ohio says he will call out the troops. What a fuss over a pair of pugs!

LETTERS from England are black-margined. Mourning stationery isn't done in purple.

WHY not deport Crazy Snake? What's the use of an empire without terminal facilities for treason?

WE bow to the decree of the National Merchant Tailors, and have given our raglan to the Salvation Army.

ALL KINDS OF A PLUMBER.

Dr. A. M. Notgrass will open a plumbing shop in a few days.—Pulaski (Tenn.) Citizen.

THE WOMAN BEAUTIFUL.

Esmeralda: So long as the fashion of wearing one's stomach inside of one continues, I cannot undertake to cure biliousness. My art deals with the surface, not the interior. Tell your troubles to an X-ray doctor.

MME. SQUEE GEE.

SO many men have gone bump, leaving their tailor's bill unsettled, that the convention of cross-legged artists felt constrained to denounce the bankruptcy law.

IF the esteemed Salvation Army must go on the stage, we suggest that it play "Faust." The devil gets the short end in that play.

WE take off our hat to the man that can cipher out just where Miles, Brooke, and Otis get off—or on.

THE Kansas City Times man has been looking at Bernhardt and reports that "there is no outward sign of physical decay." No reason why there should be. The mortification is confined to Mr. Grau.

RETURNS from Anthony, Kas., tell a tale of looting in the wake of the Nation that rivals the doings at Tien Tsin.

THE holdup artist has resumed the cool proceeding of locking the barkeep in the ice box while he loots the cash register.

FROM the preparations that England is making it is evident that there is small expectation that Piet de Wet will be able to call off his brother.

ANY one in want of snow should apply to the suburban department of the Illinois Central.

HON. MARK TWAIN'S attempts to be serious are not the least amusing of his efforts. A comedian is always hankering to play tragedy.

EIGHTEEN MILLION poods of petroleum licked up by the Fire Fiend in Russia. Poody bad.

The powers do not insist on the decapitation of Prince Tuan and Duke Lan, but would take it as an expression of good will if the government included them among others.

WHAT'S one rejected manuscript to the Hon. Anti-Corporation Nohe? He has a trunkful.

A PHILADELPHIA paper publishes a portrait of Col. Teddy's first lion. Wait till Josh gets back with his camera.

JOKE KIPLEY favors the idea of a mounted police. Joke would do well as the Captain of a troop of horse marines.

COURTING IN MARS.

Showing the advantage of the three-coil embrace over the single coil to which the sons of Earth are restricted.

MR. ROOSEVELT has already arranged for a month's hunting in Montana next summer. We know who'll go along to write it up.

OF course you know what day Lincoln's birthday falls on.

"HONEST CLATE" CRAFTS! Wouldn't that jar your funnybone?

ALL the "illicit" will be at the armory tonight.

EVENTUALLY she may become known as "Beery Bridles Carrie."

MR. CARNEGIE can now devote his whole time to unloading his accursed wealth.

THE atmosphere is decidedly lacking in open-wintersishness.

WE'RE NOT COMPLAINING.

With all this comes the thought, is it not sad that the really great are not more appreciated in life?—Ewing Republican.

WINTER is here at last—R. Winter registered at the Palmer House.

MR. CARNEGIE must have got a large number of library touches by wire yesterday.

DENMARK would like to borrow 25,000,000 kroner. Try Mr. Carnegie.

YESTERDAY was an off day for the Kansas Joan of Arc.

IT looks as if we should have to worry along without the gratitude of Cuba.

IT looks like a furniture trust, with the lair of the octopus in Grand Rapids.

MARIE CORELLI claims she saw the Martian signals first.

IN honor of Queen Wilhelmina (bless her!) we shall cut an Edam cheese today.

LITTLE chilly in the wee sma' hours.

GOING to Hinky Dink's ball? B. L. T.

A SNOW-STORM IN LUZON,

"This reminds me," said the bowlegged man as he waded through a drift on the North Side, "of the only time I ever heard of a snow-storm in the Philippine Islands. I was with Major March when he took a battalion of the old Thirty-third Regiment and started hiking after our dear old friend Aguinaldo. The weather was fearfully hot and we were chasing 'Aggie' as fast as we could hike. The first day out the boys began to throw away their blankets and coats, and within a week they were stripped almost to their skins. Of course, they stuck to their guns and ammunition, but almost everything else had to go. Finally the trail left the low ground and went winding up the mountains. The higher we went the colder it got, but we didn't mind it, for we were right on 'Aggie's' heels and expecting to catch up with him any minute. We landed on the top of Tilad Pass at 10 o'clock one night, men and horses hungry and tired to death. Evidently 'Aggie' had left not many hours before, for several hundred big sacks of rice were found where they had been abandoned when the party fled. It was colder than Greenland up there on the pass, but when a halt was ordered most of the men dropped down in their tracks, wet and hot as they were from their exertions, and went to sleep.

"During the night some of the horses and mules broke loose and got at the sacks of rice, and before long the rice was scattered all over the camp several inches thick.

"Along in the gray of the early morning the soldiers began to wake up, stiff and shivering with the cold. The first of them stretched themselves and then their eyes fell on the white carpet of rice which lay all about.

"'Git up, boys,' one of them shouted, 'there's been a blizzard and there's a foot of snow on the ground.'

"Almost every one of the soldiers was fooled when he first woke up. But the rice proved a good thing after all. We mostly lived on it for several days afterwards. That was the nearest to a snow-storm I ever heard of in that part of the world."

FIRST CUSTOMER A CRAZY MAN

This is the sad story of William Brown & Co.'s first customer. The company of the firm is Mr. Brown's wife, and the young couple opened a little clothing and furnishing goods store on South Clark street about ten days ago. The first two or three days they did not have a customer. William spent his time in arranging and rearranging the stock, and his pretty young wife sat in the back of the store busily sewing and ready to help her husband to wait on the great rush of customers which they both felt sure must soon begin.

On the fourth day a tall, rather poorly dressed man walked briskly into the shop. William Brown was in the rear talking to his wife.

"Our first customer," he said as he heard the footsteps. "Now I'll show you what a good salesman I am. Every time I sell him a dollar's worth of goods I'll hold up a finger so that you can see it." Then he hurried to the front to wait on the customer.

"I want to look at some underclothing," said the man.

William Brown took down a box containing some garments which sold for $2 a suit. The customer gave a careless glance at them.

"Put me up three suits of them," he said.

William took out the goods and as the customer turned to look at some neckties in the show case he held up his hand with all his fingers extended so that his wife might see that he had made a good sale. Then he turned again to the man.

"Don't you want some stylish neckties?" William asked in an insinuating manner.

"Why, yes," said the obliging customer, "I'll take three or four I guess."

William held up two fingers as he took four 50-cent ties out of the box. He had never found such any easy customer and he looked upon it as a great piece of good luck. With no trouble at all he sold the stranger socks, shoes, a pair of trousers, and half a dozen handkerchiefs. He had used up the fingers of both hands and run up the bill to $15.65 before the customer signified that all his wants were supplied. William was in great good humor as he started to do up the big bundle. He even stopped to throw a kiss to his wife while the customer was not looking.

"By the way," said the man finally, "if you've got a place handy I'll make a few changes before I leave."

William showed him into a back room and in a few minutes the stranger came out attired almost from head to foot in new clothing. William had the remainder of his purchases done up and waiting for him. He picked up the bundle and started to walk out the back door, saying as he did so: "I'll send the Chancellor of the Exchequer over to pay for these trifles in the morning."

William seized him by the arm and they were still struggling when a big policeman rushed into the shop.

"Good evening, your Majesty," said the officer as he recognized the stranger. "The court is waiting your arrival."

"He's crazy as a loon," the policeman explained as he led William Brown's first customer to the street door. "Thinks he's the Prince of Wales and has just come to the English throne. I'll send the goods over from the station."

THE BROTHER OF THE GORILLA

At the head of the stairway which leads up to one of the Clark street museums stands the figure of a big stuffed gorilla. For the last seven years it has stood there and during all that time it has had a daily visitor. Rain or shine, holiday or workday, winter or summer, an elderly man appears at least once every day, climbs the stairway, smilingly approaches the stuffed gorilla, shakes it by the hand, pats it on the head, and leans over to whisper in its ear. Then as regularly he turns and goes down the stairs, never going inside or speaking to any man, though many have tried to approach him. By people in the building the tall, bearded caller is known as "the gorilla's brother," and what for a long time was a matter of amusement and curious interest to them has now come to be a mere matter of course, as much to be expected as the coming of the janitor or any other regular attendant.

Sometimes the "gorilla's brother" brings a bag of peanuts or candy with him. On such occasions he whispers laughing messages to the stuffed beast and always puts some of his sweets in its hairy paw before he goes away for the day. Once he brought some clippings from a newspaper with him and read them to his strange friend, shaking his head sagely and slapping the gorilla on the back. Frequently he calls twice a day, once in the morning and again in the afternoon. Altogether he has made several thousand calls, and if he should miss a day the people who have watched him for the last seven years would be certain that he was dead.

GREAT SCHEME FAILED.

It was the morning after the big snow. The head of the family had tunneled his way out to the street and was on his way down-town. His wife had done her marketing by telephone and was just settling down to finish the baby's new night gowns, when the door bell rang. The maid was busy and Mrs. Brown answered the bell herself.

It was a tramp, an unmistakable, unadulterated tramp. He was unshaven, dirty, and ragged. He looked cold and hungry. He stood in the snow up to his knees and whined out a pitiful request.

"Lady," he said, "I ain't had anything to eat since day before yesterday. For two weeks I've walked my shoes off looking fer work but I can't find any. Now I think I've got a chance if you'll help me out. I believe I could get a job shoveling off the snow if I only had a quarter to buy a shovel with. Lady, gimme a quarter and help a poor, unfortunate man to git started on a better life."

Mrs. Brown was a woman of tender heart. She was touched by the tramp's appeal and decided on the instant that she would give him a chance to get a start.

"You wait here a minute," she said. "I'll do better than give you a quarter. I'll save you the trouble of making a trip down-town to buy a shovel. We've got two and I'll give you one of them," and she shut the door and hurried after the extra shovel.

When she returned the tramp was missing. There were deep tracks in the snow several feet apart, and Mrs. Brown asked the janitor what had become of the missing man.

"Sure," he said, "the ole bum started runnin' the minute you shut the door, mum.

He was afraid you might give him that shovel an' somebody might see him carryin' it an' suspect him of workin'."

Mrs. Brown is still wrestling with the tramp problem.

COMMENTS FROM BRYAN'S COMMONER.

It might be wise to amend the constitution so as to prohibit the selection of Supreme Court Judges who have sons of appointable age.

It is said that the new Senator from Minnesota is an anti-imperialist and a Boer sympathizer. It remains to be seen whether the pie counter will impair his mental digestion.

The death of Baron Rothschild is another reminder that money, however powerful in life, is of little value at the grave. There is one exception—the debt of nature—for which gold is not a legal tender.

Oil has been discovered in Illinois. The new wells in Texas and Illinois would suggest that nature is endeavoring to give the people some relief from the Standard Oil monopoly in spite of the Republican party.

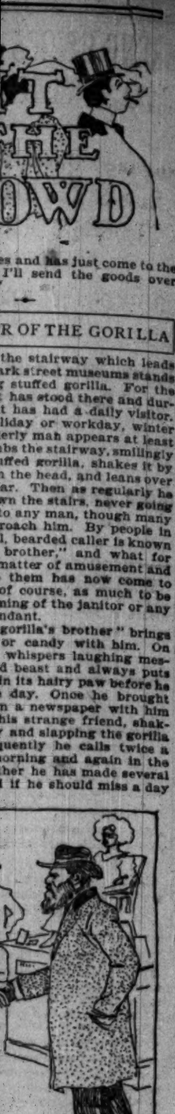
The Chicago lawyers are now claiming that the sewerage of the Lake City purifies the waters of the Mississippi. They will soon be demanding pay from St. Louis for improving its drinking water.

The telegraph conveys to the readers of the daily newspapers the information that the warring steel interests have come to a mutual understanding. The public will now have to change its orthography by inserting an "a" in the place of the second "e."

Press dispatches announce that a boy has been discovered who has X-ray eyes. He ought to be employed to look through the Democratic Senators and Representatives who voted for the Republican army bill and discover the reasons which led them to repudiate the Democratic platform.

Unanimous on One Point.

Every newspaper in Arkansas is in favor of more effective game laws, and also of their enforcement to the letter.—Arkansas Gazette.



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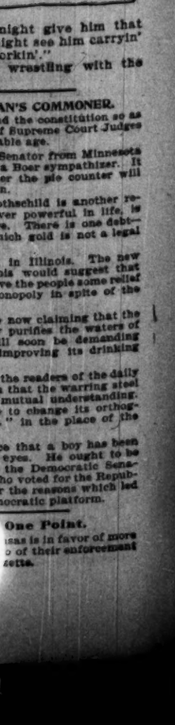

ARGUE ETHICS OF TRADE.

CHICAGO CLUB WOMEN DISAGREE ON THE SUBJECT.

Miss Ada C. Sweet Declares That Such a Thing Does Not Exist in Business and That the Merchant's Code Would Be a Strange Affair—Mrs. Lucy Hall Fake Knows One Honest Man—Mrs. Leslie Lewis Objects to Childish Prayers on Trivial Things.

The ethics of business in Chicago was discussed yesterday afternoon by the Chicago Woman's club. Miss Ada C. Sweet, among others, conteded that there is no ethics in trade. Other members of the club opposed this view, although there was nothing definite in their replies. La Verne W. Noyes, who read a paper on "Our Ethical Standards in the business world," said that Chicago is in danger of losing great merchants and business-men because great combinations bury individuality.

It was Miss Sweet's remarks that precipated an extremely pointed discussion. Among those who replied were the wives of several men prominent in business.

"I doubt if there is any ethics in the business world of Chicago," said Miss Sweet. "I think a statement of the ethics in business in this city would read much like the famous chapter on 'Snaked in Ireland'—'there are none.' If some one would give us the code of ethics used in business practice I believe it would be the strangest ever stated."

Miss Sweet held to the point in spite of all that was said to the contrary. At the close of the discussion she rose and said the answers had all failed of reaching the mark. The other women, she contended, had been talking about the personal ethics of businessmen and had not shown any ethics in the business world.

Mrs. G. W. Plummer's Testimony.

Mrs. G. W. Plummer added the testimony of a business-man, with whom she had been talking, to what Miss Sweet had said, but differed in her argument.

"I asked a business-man what he thought about the ethics of business," said Mrs. Plummer. "He answered that he could only reply as a friend of his had done when asked about the Hottentots. He said the Hottentots have no morals and their customs are not to be talked about. On pressing him further I did get more about the ethics of business. There is something we mothers can do. We can train our children to have ethical principles. A mother recently told me about a clever thing her boy had done. He had $10, and hearing of a poor woman who needed the money for the time he lent it to her and secured a note providing that the money was to be paid back in two months with $5 as interest. I consider this lamentable training."

Knows One Honest Business-Man.

Mrs. Lucy Hall Fake said she knew one honest business-man in Chicago. She told of a visit to his office and of his treatment of employés. Mrs. Andrew McLeish argued that there are plenty of honest business-men in Chicago.

Dr. Julia Rose Lowe made a plea for the business-men. "Do not let us go away from here leaving a slur on the business-men of Chicago," she said. "In my experience, I have found the business-men who lack ethics to be the exception."

One member of the club asked Mr. Noyes to answer a question: What a woman could do who owned stock in a corporation and found the corporation furthering its interests by buying up Legislatures? Could she be considered guilty in accepting the dividends? Mr. Noyes said that under the present conditions of business the only thing to do was to receive the dividends.

Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles read a paper on ethics in society. She scored the "smart set" and said they must realize they are but a small part of society.

Mrs. Leslie Lewis spoke on "Ethical Standards in the Home." "Let me enter my protest," she said, "against teaching children to pray, as some well-meaning mothers do—that it may not rain on the day of the picnics or that it may be good skating on the coming holiday."

ATTACKS CHILD LABOR WORK.

Mrs. C. M. Cope Declares the Public Has Been Humbugged—Seeks to Be Chief Inspector.

"The public has been systematically humbugged for seven years with regard to the conditions of child labor in this city." With this as her theme, Mrs. Clarinda M. Cope of 771 West Sixty-third street, Deputy Factory Inspector, has entered charges as to the methods employed by Chief Factory Inspector Louis Arrington and his assistants in enforcing the child labor law. Mrs. Cope aspires to be Mr. Arrington's successor, and her statements are made in a letter addressed to a Chicago business-man urging him to aid in securing her appointment.

Mrs. Cope asserts that there have been more prosecutions in Illinois for alleged violations of the child labor laws than in all the other States combined. She insists that this has been done to make business for a certain justice court, to make a show of aiding the cause of labor, and to advance socialistic schemers who desire to prey on wage-earners. She adds:

"It has not been the practice of the office to gather information regarding the most vital matters from the reports of inspectors who do the work. Street rumors and socialistic gossip have been relied on as the sources of information."

Mrs. Cope charges that the report of 1899 when it was alleged, supported by figures and measurements, that the operating of buttonhole machines by children made them victims of spinal curvature has no real basis of fact. Mrs. Cope contends that children "do not operate buttonhole machines and never did."

In the absence of the chief inspector, Assistant Chief A. J. Harris said:

"We have evidence that Mrs. Cope, acting in her official capacity, has found children under 14 years old working in factories and has not reported them. In 1899 and 1900 Mrs. Cope did not find five violators of the law, where other inspectors found 150 to 200 by following her within a week or two."

"Two of Mrs. Cope's statements are false," said a worker at one of the social settlements. "Children do run buttonhole machines. There are two such plants within five minutes' walk of Hull House."

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The hat represented in the illustration is of stitched sky blue taffetas, trimmed with

HAT FOR NICE.

mousseline de soie roses veiled in pink tulle. —New York Herald.

Move Into the Suburbs.

The most beautiful country around Chicago is located on the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Low rates and numerous fast trains permit of suburban residence without loss of time. Choice locations are described in illustrated booklet, which should be obtained by every one thinking of securing a suburban home. Free copy on application at city ticket office, 212 Clark-st., and Wells-st. Station, or mailed on receipt of four cents' postage.

The Tragedy of a Chicago Castle

By JAMES S. EVANS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Felix, the narrator, is a son of a physician who is the special medical adviser of Sir Robert Harleigh, an expatriated Englishman and Mexican war veteran. The latter, with his son Henry and daughter Louise, occupies a large mansion on the lake shore north of Chicago. The physician's family has a more humble home a short distance from the mansion. The medical man is a severe disciplinarian, who frowns on the frivolities of life. Felix appears lazy. The father says he must study theology or go back to the Southern plantation. During a party at the Harleigh mansion Felix declares his love to Louise and embraces her. The act is seen by Joseph Noble, a young Englishman, guest of the Harleighs, who strikes Felix and receives a stunning blow in return. Sir Robert Harleigh demands that Felix be sent away, and a duel between the two fathers is threatened. Henry Harleigh is in love with Felix's sister, and contrives to meet her secretly.

CHAPTER VI.

ALL that day and far into the night conflicting ideas as to my duty confused my mind. Unless something were done I knew that a duel would be fought, and that it would be a deadly one. My father was unknown to the sensations of physical fear. He was afraid of neither man nor beast. And no one knew that better than Sir Robert himself. Of Sir Robert the same, too, might be said. His courage had been shown upon the battlefields of Mexico and in a cause that did not touch his heart or appeal, in any manner, to his patriotism. Therefore, even to my boyish understanding, it was plain that a meeting must inevitably be fatal to the one or the other, perhaps to both.

I said nothing that evening to any one. My father, noticing my silence, inquired the cause. I told him my head was aching and that I needed sleep. I went to my room, but my eyelids refused to close. I walked the floor. I knelt and uttered the simple prayers my mother had taught me. Just before dawn I lay upon my bed. I could not have slept more than a quarter of an hour before I was awakened by an awful, choking anguish. I sat upright and stared about me. The sunlight was just peeping in through the blinds of my window. I bathed my face and slipped down-stairs and out into the yard. I faced the lake, drinking in the ozone that came from the east. A thousand birds circled in the air. The shrill call of ducks and wild fowl mingled with the dashing sounds of the sea. At the edge of the lake I saw Uncle Peter with his nets. At the sight of me he asked that I come and assist him with his catch. I walked down to where he was, and lifting the fish out handed them to him, and he in turn put them in a basket.

"Mighty fine mess o' fish we gwinter hav' for breakfus'," said Uncle Peter, as we started for his cabin, he with hands on one side of the weighty basket, mine balancing the other half.

"Yes, Uncle Peter," I said, "the fish are good, but before you go to the big house (the negroes termed our dwelling the big house, just as they had done in the South) I want to tell you something."

"Tell me something?" he repeated. "What is it? Gittin' into some mo' yo' trouble, I suppose. Heart botherin' you again"

"No, Uncle Peter, it isn't my heart. It concerns my dear father."

At these words he dropped the basket and looked straight at me.

"What's the matter with your pa? He g wi' fight another one them duels? I'se bin expectin' one twixt him an' that air Englishmens. Mars' Sir Robert, what they calls him, is er gittin' powerful upperty here on late an' yo' pa is jist the man to tek him down er peg er so; that's what I'm tellin' you; tek him down er peg er so, jis' lik' he done to that Jacob Strong down at Vicksburg 'bout the argifyin' of Governor Foote; an' if yo' pa shoots at him—well, dey gwi' have to ord er a coffin, dat's all."

"O, but there must be no duel!" I exclaimed. Then I proceeded to tell him all I knew; of the conversation I had overheard between the two foreigners; my love for Louise; Henry's love for my sister; the fight with young Nobles brought about by himself.

"And now, Uncle Peter, there must be no tragedy. But if there is to be one I shall be in it as a central figure. Sir Robert must be brought to reason. I am perfectly willing to leave the country. I will go far away, even if such absence keeps me forever from Louise. I come to you now, as my dearest and best friend, and I know we may stop this affair if we will but try. Won't you help me?"

"Help you? Help you? Course I will. Jis' trus' to me honey; jis' trus' to me."

I cannot begin to describe the power of strength that possessed me after I had talked with this former slave, this man with the strength of an ox, the love of a dog, the devotion of a soldier. Something told me that my father would live, whatever the outcome of this unfortunate trouble. This feeling seemed to soothe my soul.

Nothing transpired during the forenoon that excited my attention. Annie and I walked out under the arches of the wild shrubbery. We had little to say to each other. She had no conception of the trials of heart my father at the moment was experiencing, and to spare her I refrained from telling her of what I had overheard—of the impending duel. Her eyes had the light of devotion to Henry whenever she spoke of him, which was often. She pictured her home far away in the South when she and he were one. Her love was the essence of happiness.

After we had strolled among the woods we were called to the house by our mother's voice. As we proceeded to enter the yard by the back way I met Uncle Peter. I spoke to him, but he did not hear me. His face looked as if he had aged ten years since I had talked with him a few hours before. His appearance really alarmed me, and as soon as I reached the house I asked my mother if my father had had any conversation with Peter. She answered no, that my father had gone to Chicago on horseback, and that getting lonesome she had called us home that we might be company for her. Something, she said, told her that danger was a head—an indefinable terror, a vague apprehension of some calamitous happening had weighed her down all the afternoon.

"It's the weather," I replied. "See, the clouds are gathering in the west. A storm is coming," and I pointed to the menacing rifts of black that were sweeping about in the air. Kissing her, I walked to my room up-stairs. I had no sooner reached my window than I saw the carriage from the mansion making a detour of the house, headed for the north; and in the rear seat were Henry and Louise. They looked our way as the vehicle passed, and I saw two faces radiant in smiles as they caught the waving of my hand. They had no sooner passed from my sight than there came the rapid claps of thunder, followed by piercing flashes of lightning. Then the rain began to fall in torrents; the wind grew more violent and the waves of the lake commenced beating fiercely against the beach. Suddenly there was an awful roar, like the firing of a hundred cannon, and I knew that a tornado was not far away. At that moment I looked toward the gate, and struggling against the wind were Henry and Louise. They had jumped from their carriage as the horses, maddened by the outburst of the elements, were running away, their driver vainly attempting to hold them.

Quickly I was down the steps. By the time I had reached the door they were on the threshold. Once inside, I hastened to take Henry to my room and provide him with dry clothing, while my sister performed a similar duty for Louise. We had no sooner reached our rooms than the house began to rock. The wind was rising; the air was filled with flying pieces of timber. The hour was 4, but everything outside was almost black. The storm shrieked like a million devils thirsting for blood. The waves of the sea rose high over the earthen walls; the heavens quivered from the forked tongues of lightning, each flash appearing like a fiery serpent. The earth trembled as if an army of giants were trampling in the yard. Far, away came the bellowing of frightened beasts; the dogs howled and the huge oaks of the garden were bent to the ground. Night came on and the waters of the lake began crawling towards the house. The velocity of the wind had not abated and we had about given ourselves up as lost—Louise in my arms, Annie in Henry's, our mother on her knees—when suddenly there came a lull. Then the storm quickly spent its force, and by midnight the stars were out. Of course, it was impossible for Louise and Henry to reach their homes. Between the two houses the water was waist deep.

At midnight I heard my father go to his room. With the knowledge that he was safe, with Louise in the same house, I was filled with a joy impossible to describe. Henry and I were occupying the same bed, and I was just in the act of dropping off to sleep when I was startled by the loud report of a gun, which, apparently, was fired but a few feet away.

[This story will be continued in tomorrow's issue of THE TRIBUNE.]

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Anna Held to Play at McVicker's.

Arrangements were concluded yesterday for the appearance of Miss Anna Held at McVicker's Theater for a fortnight, beginning Easter week. Manager Jacob Litt's presence in the city brought the negotiations to the contract stage. It is said the project has been under discussion since Miss Held played in Chicago at higher prices at the Illinois Theater last fall. The entertainment of which the chanteuse will be the center will be "Papa's Wife."

Mr. Litt has come from New York to overlook his Western interests. He said yesterday that McVicker's Theater would have another summer production. The spring is to have a revival of "Monte Cristo," with James O'Neill in his old time role.

The manager will leave today for St. Paul and Minneapolis. He has a theater in each town.

Mansfield Makes Announcements.

Richard Mansfield will come to Chicago again before he plays a New York engagement. The plans have been in the making for the last fortnight, and yesterday they were announced. He is to open his next season the first week in October by dedicating the new Garrick Theater, at Philadelphia, and will play there four weeks. Then he is to come to Chicago, probably playing here only three weeks. The intention is to have a return engagement the following spring.

Unless Mr. Mansfield is induced to make a production of "Julius Cæsar" from the fact that Sir Henry Irving is coming to this country with another Shakspearean play, "Coriolanus," he will devote the next season to one new play, "Monsieur Beaucaire," and to the pieces of his repertory. The purpose at present is to revive "Richard III.," "The Merchant of Venice," "A Parisian Romance," "Beau Brummel," and their well-known companions.

Stock Company Complete.

The stock company of the Victoria Theater was completed yesterday by the addition of a young actor named Albert Andrews as leading man. The organization has as its other members May Hosmer, Lillian Mortimer, Jules Kusell, Edwin Boring, William De Smetly, and Bertha Lake. "The Lost Paradise" has been selected as the play with which the house will open on Feb. 24.

Hamlin and Biden Concert.

George Hamlin, tenor, and Sydney Biden, baritone, will give a song concert tonight at 8:30 o'clock in University Hall. The songs by Sjögren, Brückler, and Weingartner have not before been sung in public here. The program reads thus:

Calm As the Night ..... Götze
Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Biden.

Weberlied ..... } Felix Weingartner
Die Post in Walde ..... }

Auf dem Meere ..... } R. Franz
Mädchen mit dem Rothen Mündchen ..... }
Im Herbst ..... }
Mr. Biden.

Am Ufer des Flusses, des Manzanares ... } Sjögren
Hab' Ein Röslein Dir Gebrochen ..... }
Und Schlüsst Du, Mein Mädchen ..... }
Vor Meinem Auge Wird es Klar ..... }
Mr. Hamlin.

Five duets ..... Schumann
Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Biden.

Gebet ..... } Hugo Brückler
Verrath ..... }
Auf dem See ..... }
Dem Aufgehenden Mond ..... }
Mr. Biden.

Minnelied ..... } Brahms
Sonntag ..... }
Liebestreu ..... }
Meine Liebe ist Grün ..... }
Mr. Hamlin.

Passage-Bird's Farewell ..... Hildach
Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Biden.

DENIES MRS. STONE NEW TRIAL.

Judge Tuthill Refuses Attorney Hamline's Motion in the Snell Will Contest.

Judge Tuthill, after listening all day to arguments for a new trial of the Snell will case, denied the motion. Attorney John H. Hamline, for Mrs. Stone, also made a motion that the court find a decree that Mary Snell Stone is the daughter of Henrietta Snell. This motion also was denied by Judge Tuthill. Attorney Hamline refused to say whether he would appeal from the decision of the court when the decree is entered.

Married Another Louise Hepner.

John Timm, who married Miss Louise Hepner on Monday, was surprised to see the statement published that his wife was an actress. He declares she is not the young woman who recently secured a divorce, but before her marriage resided in Waubansia avenue.

A diamond. Come and buy one. Easy payments. Loftis Bros., 108 State-st.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

Copyright, 1901, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

THE Prince Bariatinski, who shot himself last week at St. Petersburg after the suppression of his newspaper, the Severny-Kurier, by the authorities on account of its radical tendencies, bears the name of Vladimir, and is an entirely different person from the Prince of the same family who rendered himself notorious a few years ago in Paris and likewise in the newspapers on this side of the Atlantic by his infatuation for an Italian ballerina.

True, Prince Vladimir, the would-be suicide, is married to an actress, Mlle. Lydia Yawarskala. But this union to her is not considered by St. Petersburg society in the light of a mesalliance. For she is the daughter of a General, and the niece of a former Cabinet Minister, while her conduct, as irreproachable as her birth, is such that she has been until now received everywhere with her husband on a footing of equality in St. Petersburg society, which is exceedingly exclusive, and has been an object of marked favor on the part of the Dowager Empress.

Prince Vladimir is a tall, fair-haired, and blue-eyed man who, up to the time of his marriage, was a naval Lieutenant on board the imperial yacht. He resigned his commission to devote himself to art and literature, has written several books and dramas, and in Paris has delivered a series of popular lectures on the poet Pushkin. His father is General Bariatinski, who is the chief of the household of the widowed Czarina, and there has never been any objection on the part of the General or of any other member of the Bariatinski family to Vladimir's fascinating actress wife.

Vladimir is a grandson of Princess Betsy Bariatinski, who is probably the best known figure in society at St. Petersburg, and its acknowledged leader. Indeed, not to have the entrée of Princess Betsy's salon is equivalent to an admission that one is a rank outsider. Princess Betsy is the most worldly woman in existence, although she rarely says an ill-natured word or utters a sarcasm concerning any one, yet the smile on the thin lips and the scarcely perceptible shrug of the shoulders constitute a far more damaging blow to the reputation and status of the person under discussion than any mere words. One of her daughters is married to a Count Shouvaloff, who, when last I heard of him, was under restraint on account of morphine.

I may add that Prince Vladimir Bariatinski is not, as has been stated, the grandson of Field Marshal Bariatinski. The latter died a bachelor. While still quite a young man he fell in love with the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of Czar Nicholas I. His love was returned, and the Grand Duchess became so infatuated that she insisted on eloping with the Prince to get married somewhere in Germany, or elsewhere abroad beyond the reach of her father's anger.

Whether Nicholas had any inkling of this or not it is difficult to say with any degree of certainty. But one day when talking with Prince Bariatinski their conversation turned on the subject of the gloomy Peter and Paul Fortress before their eyes, the Emperor incidentally remarking that it was a fitting abode for those whose aspirations and ambitions had soared too high. Perhaps he might have been led to make this utterance owing to the fact that all the members of the reigning house of Russia since Peter the Great are buried there, and that the tomb is the end of all human ambitions. Prince Bariatinski, however, imagined that the Czar was aware of his infatuation for the Grand Duchess, and that his remark had been intended as a warning that any continuance of the affair would land him in those terrible dungeons that are situated in the fortress down below the imperial tombs.

Frightened out of his wits he threw himself at the Czar's feet, made a clean breast of the whole affair and of the Grand Duchess' determination to elope, and begged for mercy for having dared to raise his eyes to his sovereign's favorite daughter. Nicholas, in consideration of his having made a full confession, pardoned him, and sent him off to join the army of the Caucasus, where he distinguished himself in such a manner that with the continued favor of the Emperor he was rapidly promoted, becoming a Field Marshal at an unusually early age.

What passed between the Emperor and his daughter it is impossible to say. But not long afterwards she was compelled by her stern parent to give her hand in loveless marriage to the late King Charles of Würtemberg, one of the most ignoble monarchs who ever occupied an old world throne during the nineteenth century. Indeed, had it not been for the determination and energy with which she grasped hold of the reins of government, with the assistance of the Prime Minister, Baron Mitnacht, there is no doubt whatsoever that her husband would have been deposed by his people and placed under restraint as a lunatic.

Count Guido of Henckel Donnersmarck, who has just been raised by Emperor William to the rank of Prince in honor of the bicentenary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Prussia, while not the chief of this originally Bohemian house of the nobility, is far and away its wealthiest member, and probably the richest nobleman in all Germany, at any rate in the northern portion thereof, his wealth, part of which is derived from mining property, being, even according to American ideas, great. He is a man of 70, who has estates in Germany, Austria, and Russia, is hereditary Grand Cup Bearer to the Prussian crown, and shortly after the war of 1870 achieved an altogether unenviable notoriety by marrying that infamous woman who was known at Paris during the reign of Napoleon III. as the Marquise de Paiva. As her sister married the old Marquis de Noailles, formerly French Envoy at Washington and now Ambassador at Berlin, the Marquis and the newly created Prince are therefore brothers-in-law, their respective wives having been the daughters of a little Jew tailor of the name of Lachmann at Moscow. The Marquise de Paiva, I may add, rendered invaluable services to the German government and army during the war of 1870 by imparting to them all sorts of information which she had managed to extort from the various public men who had been accustomed to frequent her salons in Paris prior to the outbreak of the conflict.

After her death, in 1884, her husband married a Russian woman, the divorced wife of that Count Muravieff who is now Minister of Justice at St. Petersburg, and by this second marriage has a couple of sons, the elder of whom, 12 years of age, will eventually inherit his father's newly conferred title of Prince.

HULL HOUSE CLUB OFFICERS.

Mrs. Laura D. Pelham Is Elected President in a Spirited Contest.

The Hull House Woman's club in a spirited contest yesterday elected officers for the year as follows:

President—Mrs. Laura D. Pelham.
First Vice President—Mrs. Annie L. Brundage.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Deena Worthington.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Emma Andreo.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Catherine Driscoll.
Treasurer—Mrs. Louisa Fyffe.

DOWIE SUSPENDS HIS PAPER.

The Coming City, Failing to Secure Second-Class Mail Privileges, Ends on Its Thirteenth Issue.

Failure to secure second-class mail privileges for his paper, The Coming City, published fortnightly and devoted to exploiting Zion City, has caused John Alexander Dowie to suspend its publication after thirteen issues. He, however, announces that he is arranging to publish a semi-secular weekly paper to be called The Zion Banner, a prospectus for which will soon be issued.

A Month's Test Free.

If you have dyspepsia, write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Box 15, for 6 bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Express paid. Send no money. Pay $3.50 if cured.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

WEDDING OF MISS PEACOCK AND MR. BRODE B. DAVIS.

Miss Laura May Rogers and Mr. Harry H. Daniels Married—Prentice-Porter Invitations Issued—Mrs. W. B. Kennedy and Mrs. L. Chester Rollo Give a Luncheon—Dinners of the Day—Some Events to Come—Personal Mention.

The wedding of Miss Bertha L. Peacock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Peacock, to Mr. Brode Bedford Davis took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 1713 Indiana avenue. The Rev. Dr. Thomas performed the ceremony at 8:30 o'clock, and a reception was held at 9. The bride's gown was of white crêpe de meteor embroidered in pearls, and trimmed with point lace, and she carried lilies of the valley and white hyacintha. Her attendant, Miss Ella Peacock, wore green crêpe with lace and carried white roses. Mr. Charles P. Davis was best man. Green and white was the color scheme in the decorations. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have gone South for three weeks. They will be at home on April 2 and 9 at 2008 Indiana avenue.

The wedding of Miss Laura May Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Rogers, 4750 Champlain avenue, and Mr. Harry H. Daniels of Philadelphia took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. L. A. Crandall performing the ceremony. The bride's sister, Miss Virginia Adele Rogers, was maid of honor, Miss Alice Wolseley bridemaid, and Miss Eleanor Eastlake flower girl. Mr. John W. Campbell of New York was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels will live in Laurel Springs, N. J.

Miss Amanda Henderson, daughter of Mr. B. Henderson, 1882 Diversey boulevard, and Mr. J. Willis Horton were married last evening at 7:30 o'clock at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Miss Ida Fahl and Miss Alma Jevne were the bridemaids, and Mr. William Hess best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Horton will be at home after March 15 at 1882 Diversey boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartell Prentice, 10 Tower court, have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Isham Prentice, to Mr. Henry Homes Porter Jr. on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 3:30 o'clock, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. A reception at the residence will follow the ceremony.

Mrs. William B. Kennedy and Mrs. L. Chester Rollo gave a luncheon and card party yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Kennedy, 364 Ashland boulevard. Among the guests were:

Mrs. John B. Murphy,	Mrs. Charles Plamondon,
Mrs. S. S. Trude,	Mrs. Norval Pierce,
Mrs. W. P. Rend,	Mrs. Cady Jordan,
Mrs. B. A. Eckhart,	Mrs. Sanger Brown,
Mrs. O. L. Swift,	Mrs. S. A. Spry,
Mrs. Robert Shaw,	Mrs. G. W. Holmes,
Mrs. A. H. Revell,	Mrs. John R. Maxwell,
Mrs. E. Hill,	Mrs. J. C. Watkins,
Mrs. George Cass,	Mrs. Peter Schuttler.

Mrs. Kennedy will give a luncheon on Saturday, and again on Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Mrs. Fernand Henrotin, 353 La Salle avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. W. Vernon Booth, 31 Bellevue place, gave a luncheon yesterday. Mrs. Booth will give a second luncheon today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, 1912 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner last evening for fourteen.

Miss Cecelia Trude, 4060 Drexel boulevard, gave a dinner last evening for Miss Jocelyn and Mr. Swift.

Mrs. Arthur E. Havens, 895 Monroe street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 till 6 o'clock. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank B. Vrooman. In the dining-room were Mrs. W. D. Preston, Mrs. Franklin Wells, Mrs. Bavier C. Miller, and Miss Stella Hunt. Mrs. Havens will be at home Wednesdays in February.

Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, 821 Huron street, will give a luncheon for Miss Ethel Hooper on Saturday, Feb. 16.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, 1729 Prairie avenue, will give a dinner on Monday evening, Feb. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch, 1912 Michigan avenue, will give a dinner on Saturday evening for Mr. Carl Melchers.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Howe, 468 Elm street, will give a dinner this evening.

Mr. Edward Isham, 1 Tower court, will give a dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor, 596 North State street, will give a dinner tomorrow evening for young people, and will take their guests afterward to the musical at the home of Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor.

Mrs. Edward H. Valentine, 190 Lincoln Park boulevard, will give a luncheon on Friday.

Mrs. W. S. Chapman, 297 Schiller street, will give a whist party on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra J. Warner of the Virginia have gone to California.

Mrs. Eugene S. Pike will go to Palm Beach, Fla., in a few days.

Mrs. A. W. Goodrich, 1474 Michigan avenue, will go to Palm Beach on Sunday.

Miss Edith Brooks, 87 Cass street, will leave on Sunday for California.

Mrs. Arthur Ely, Mrs. E. W. Cramer, Mrs. E. S. Worthington, Mrs. F. S. Eames, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Morse are at Thomasville, Ga.

Mrs. Burns, Miss Muriel Byram, and Miss Burns are at Lakewood.

La Grange Country Club Meeting.

The La Grange Country club held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, electing the following officers: President, C. T. Moffatt; Vice President, D. B. Lyman Jr.; treasurer, L. E. Rollo; secretary, George B. Dunbar. The reports of the retiring officers showed that the club was entirely out of debt. A movement is on foot among some of the members to change the constitution so as to allow Sunday golf.

Food Builds Teeth

Boy of 6 Lacks Teeth Until Fed Properly.

A little chap, 6 years old, the son of W. Wells of Ravenswood, Ill., had, up to a short time ago, cut very few teeth. Naturally the imperfect mastication of food caused indigestion and a poorly nourished system. "When I first saw the lad," says Rev. W. Osborne Stranahan of 3007 N. Winchester-avenue, Ravenswood, he was wan and pale, greatly emaciated, with impoverished blood, and lacking all the essentials which go to make up robust strength and vigor.

"Many remedies and different foods had been tried, but none seemed to meet his need. I knew something of the value of Grape-Nuts food, and recommended its use. The first trial convinced the parents of one thing,—at least they had found a food the boy really liked. 'He empties his dish and calls for more,' the mother said.

"Astonishing results followed its use, almost immediately; flesh was rapidly put on, the face from being pallid and thin, began to fill out, the cheeks were plump and rosy. The body, properly nourished, began its work of upbuilding the system. The most wonderful thing of all, the Grape-Nuts food seemed to contain the necessary elements for the formation of bone tissue, and presently the tardy teeth began to prick through.

"Today the boy is strong and hearty, in perfect health, with a full set of teeth rapidly maturing. The Grape-Nuts food alone has brought about this marvelous result."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

Similar in Composition to the BLOOD SERUM

Far more effective than the Lithia Tablet or any preparation of Lithia Salts. A Blood Food and Nutrient. Its especial value in Uric Acid Conditions.

John V. Shoemaker, M. D., L. L. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in the New York Medical Journal of July 22, 1899. Extract:*

"An additional advantage and extremely important reason for the PECULIAR EFFICACY of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER lies in the fact that its composition approximates that of the *SERUM* of the *BLOOD;* therefore, it is admirably fitted for absorption into the blood current and immediate incorporation with the watery portions of the NUTRIENT FLUID. It becomes at once identical with the *BLOOD SERUM.* These are qualities which far surpass those possessed by any extemporaneous solution of a single chemical preparation, as when a LITHIA TABLET, *e. g.*, is dissolved into water for immediate administration. When we speak of a dose, it is of a quantity altogether relative, and what the physician emphatically desires in a dose is THERAPEUTIC EFFICIENCY. THIS WE HAVE IN THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Dr. Shoemaker, in the article from which the above is taken, reports a number of typical cases illustrating the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in various morbid highly beneficial action of conditions, embracing "Gout," "Subacute Gout," "Inflammatory Rheumatism," "Bright's Disease," "Flatulent Dyspepsia," "Gravel," and "Stone." He also attests the efficacy of the Water in "Diabetes Mellitus," and many Nervous affections, and also its solvent and eliminating power over Renal, Hepatic, and Vesical Calculi. It dissolves both the URIC ACID and PHOSPHATIC SEDIMENTS.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Springs Nos. 1 and 2 have a common adaptation in all URIC ACID Conditions. Spring No. 1, however, is both a blood and nerve tonic, and wherever there is paucity or poverty of the blood, or nervous debility or exhaustion, is most especially indicated. In the absence of these symptoms, No. 2 is generally preferred.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials, which defy all imputation or questions, sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

AFTER THE GRIP

to avoid further illness, the system requires careful building up. A cup of hot beef tea twice during the day between meals and one before retiring, made from the well known

Liebig COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

will build up your strength wonderfully. It requires no effort to digest, and its effects are most soothing and stimulating to the system.

A little of this famous product added to your soups and sauces will make them savory and sustaining.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 456 W. Main St., Adams, N. Y., will send free to any one who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman or child, a free trial of his famous home cure. It

MR. R. W. YOUREX.

is a marvelous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever. R. W. Yourex, a well-known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years ago, tried every truss on the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now cured.

Mr. Yourex says:—"I tried Dr. Rice's method and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of merchants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa know the wonderful fact that this remarkable method cured me and I certainly feel thankful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience. Mr. Yourex lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 322½ First avenue.

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time. Begin now and in a short time you will never know you had been ruptured. Write today sure.

BLANCARD'S PILLS AND SYRUP —OF— IODIDE OF IRON

for ANÆMIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, SCROF

BIG PROFIT IN MATCHES.

DIAMOND COMPANY SHOWS EARNINGS OF $2,014,838 FOR 1900.

Equal to 11.91 Per Cent on Stock After Allowing $250,856 for Depreciation—Largest in Its History—Union Traction Preferred Stock Rises 4 1-2 Points—Variety of Rumors Contradicted by Officials—Annual Report of Knickerbocker Ice.

Earnings of the Diamond Match company in 1900 amounted to $2,014,838, the largest in its history. After allowing $250,856 for depreciation this is equal to 11.91 per cent on the outstanding capital stock. President Barber said this was accomplished without an advance of prices, against an additional cost of the company's product of 11 per cent, due to the advance in cost of raw materials. The surplus account for the year, which was the twentieth of the company's existence, shows:

SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Balance per statement Dec. 31, 1899	$ 820,017
Profits for 1900	$2,014,838
Paid in dividends	1,475,000
Balance carried to surplus	539,838
Total	$1,359,856
Charged depreciation plant account, etc.	250,856
Balance on surplus account Dec. 31, 1900	$1,100,000

Statement of President Barber.

In his statement to stockholders President Barber said: "It will be interesting to you to know that while the population of the United States from 1890 to 1900 has increased 12 per cent the increase in the company's business during the last twenty years has exceeded the increase in the population of the country for the same period in the ratio of six to one.

"It would seem that we have started on the first decade of the Twentieth century with the most prosperous times in the history of the country, and that the population in this decade will be increased in numbers as rapidly as in any decade since the organization of the company. Should we be as successful in holding the trade in the future as in the past, the increase of the business will follow in as great proportions as ever, and we shall have use for some of our surplus earnings to increase our output in order to keep pace with the demands made upon the company, therefore, that it will be the policy of the company to make some extensions of its plants during this year.

"As this is the twentieth anniversary of our company, one is inclined to take a retrospective view of the personnel of the management. Of the thirty or forty men who were prominent in the organization of the company twenty years ago, only six remain in its present management. The new and younger men, who have taken the places of the older ones interfering, have had a free hand for their respective positions, and we start the new decade with a good, if not a better organization than ever before enjoyed, and with a physical equipment so much superior to that with which the company started that it is hardly possible to look back but with wonder at its development. If other industries have made the same physical progress, and I have no doubt they have, it is not to be wondered at that America is taking the lead among the nations of the world in all lines of manufacture.

"The progress we have had has been satisfactory. The trade of 1899 increased over that of 1898 by 16 per cent, and the trade of 1900 increased over that of 1899 by 14 per cent. The profits have, of course, a corresponding increase. The company is now showing good earnings on its common stock, and will probably be able to pay larger dividends on it. It would seem possible for the Diamond Match company, limited, of England, to have earned the first of this year, in the same rate of increase we are now making, it will not take many years to accomplish that end, unless the interference of the Match trust with that English company owns a majority of stock in two factories in south Africa, one in Port Elizabeth, another in Cape Town, which are also in successful operation.

"The factory in Peru, in South America, is in successful operation, and the factory in Spain and in Germany is just starting, and we hope for good results after it has passed the formative period, which is usually very long.

"The increase of trade on the Pacific coast (with a possible export trade from there to America's new possessions and other countries), will soon prompt our attention, and no doubt warrant the building of a factory there. It will also soon be necessary for us to build a plant in Canada, where the company is accumulating a large tract of standing pine, and where the trade is rapidly changing from the old-fashioned sulphur match to the paraffine match."

Details of Finances.

The balance sheet, as of Dec. 31, 1900, with a comparison with the preceding year, is as follows:

ASSETS.

	1900.	1899.
Real estate, factories, machinery, tools, teams, furniture, fixtures, etc., including foreign plants and investments	$16,680,260	$10,883,105
Matches	455,109	592,176
Timber	975,000	930,922
Pine stumpage [standing timber]	1,025,392	683,266
Lumber	852,005	1,139,000
Miscellaneous mdse. and raw material	945,707	771,923
Miscellaneous investments	129,400	131,900
Accounts receivable	909,790	793,781
Bills receivable	179,783	83,491
Capital stock in treasury	250,000	250,000
Cash	524,253	305,080
Total	$16,380,282	$16,028,015

LIABILITIES.

	1900.	1899.
Capital stock	$15,000,000	$15,000,000
Accounts payable	280,282	228,015
Surplus and profits	1,100,000	820,017
Total	$16,380,282	$16,028,015

The old directors and officers were reelected without change for another year. The directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable on March 12. Books close on March 2 and reopen on March 13.

Advance in Union Traction.

Union Traction preferred stock made a sharp advance of 4¼ points near the close of the session on the curb on rumors that a dividend would be declared on the preferred stock on March 1. Shortly after noon buying orders appeared, which sent the stock up quickly from 50¾, where it had ruled quietly all day, to 55. It closed at 55. The buying was by Wrenn and Slaughter. A variety of rumors were in circulation to explain the movement. Officials declared that nothing new had transpired in the affairs of the company to cause the movement. Earnings are said to be continuing in the same satisfactory manner as occupied when the last figures were made public. Nothing is known of the company's financial condition since it began to watch the monthly traffic figures. Attorney Foreman, representing Sutro Bros. in their suit against the company, has declared that no settlement had been made of that litigation.

American Linseed stock was stronger. The preferred sold up to 87½ and the common to 8. Diamond Match gained a fraction, to 139¼. National Biscuit common sold at 39¾, and the preferred stock advanced to 90¾. Lake Street income bonds sold at 43, and Northwestern Elevated bonds at 100¾.

Knickerbocker Ice Annual.

The Knickerbocker Ice company, according to the figures submitted at the annual meeting of stockholders yesterday, added $11,504 to its surplus over paying the dividend on its preferred stock. No statement of operations for 1900 was presented, but the balance sheet makes that showing. In his report President Fred. S. Fales said:

"The last year has been a trying one for this company from the fact that the first half of the year was abnormally cold, and we harvested only one-half of what they were during the same period of 1899. The total sales of ice for the year, however, were 53,000 tons over 1899, while pay rolls were $8,100 less.

"There were thirteen additional bonds sold last year on an investment made in 1899, and the proceeds invested in taking up notes given for property purchased at that time. This increased the total number of bonds outstanding to $1,975,000. Four bonds were canceled by the sales of property, leaving a total of $1,971,000. Five bonds have been canceled since the first of this year, the same not showing in this statement.

"Accounts receivable show a large increase over last year on account of the heavy sales of material the last three months of the year, which are not collectible as a rule under ninety days. Notes payable have been reduced $35,852, and of the $71,853 still remaining unpaid but $18,000 can be paid from current year, the remainder running in equal amounts from one to seven years. The increase in accounts payable was caused by heavy purchases of material during the last two months of the year.

"The losses of ice-houses by fire were 38,000 tons storage capacity, on which a loss of $19,000 over and above insurance has been charged off from the earnings of 1900. Unadjusted accounts since 1898 and lost accounts amounting to about $25,000 have also been charged off from earnings of 1900. New houses to the value of $16,000 have been purchased during the year, and about an equal amount has been charged off for loss of horses by death, injuries, etc.

"The material business shows no profit previous to Sept. 1 on account of the continued strike in the building trades. Since Sept. 1, the strike being practically settled, business has been large, and prospects for 1901 are exceedingly good."

The balance sheet is as follows:

ASSETS. LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS.

Plant	$8,331,721	Capital stock	$4,000,000
Bonds	5,000	Com. stock	3,000,000
Inventories	100,750	Pfd. stock	1,000,000
Cash on hand	3,901	Bonds	1,971,000
Cash in bank	123,298	Notes Payable	71,853
Notes receivable	60,000	Notes Payable, Bonds	18,000
Accts. Rec'ble	273,507	Pay rolls	25,168
Ice barv., 1901	39,026	Inter. accrued	25,830
		Surplus	253,822
Total	$9,442,523	Total	$9,442,523

Elbridge G. Keith resigned as a director and Secretary W. A. Walter was elected to succeed him. The old officers were reelected with the exception of C. H. Sheid, who retired as treasurer owing to a desire to leave active business. Alexander Dahlman was elected as his successor.

Financial Topics.

The Reading company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, an increase of ½ per cent from the last declaration, on the first preferred stock.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Month	1901	1900	Increase.
January	$ 4,353,570	$ 4,250,319	$103,251
From July 1	33,044,423	32,093,499	950,924

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Fourth wk. Jan.	$ 490,387	$ 377,972	$ 22,415
Month	1,219,490	1,101,250	118,240
From July 1	9,176,463	7,969,549	1,206,915

Foreign exchange was steady at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	60 days.
Actual	484¾	481¾
Commercial	487¼	483¾
Paris francs—		
Actual	515¾	518¾
Commercial	516¼	519¾
German marks—		
Actual	95 5-16	94¾

Commercial	95¼	94⅝			

Closing prices on curb stocks in New York were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bicycle	6	6½
Do pfd	25½	25⅝
Do bonds	74	75
American Bridge	44	44½
Do pfd	91½	91⅝
Bay State Gas	1	1¼
Compressed Air	30	34
Distilling Company of America	5⅜	5⅝
Do pfd	29¾	30
Electric Vehicle	14	16
Do pfd	30	40
Illinois Electric Vehicle	¾	1
Otis Elevator	29	30
Do pfd	93½	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	27½	29½
Do pfd	77	78
Royal Baking Powder pfd	95	96
Standard Oil	816	818
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	4½	5¼
Do pfd	32	35

Otis, Wilson & Co. furnish the bid and asked prices on the following Chicago curb securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Auditorium	9	9¼
American Cereal	173	182
American Shipbuilding common	35½	37½
Do pfd	94½	96½
A. Booth & Co. common	32	36
Do pfd	92½	97½
American Chicle common	77	85
Do pfd	90	94
Chicago Title and Trust	65	70
Congress Hotel company	95	101
Elgin National Watch	1650	1700
Great Lakes Towing common	8½	10½
Do pfd	24	32½
Hartford Deposit	24	32½
Illinois Brick [combined]	58	62
Northwestern Yeast	210	218
Republic Iron Mining	11¼	14
Security Title and Trust	84½	89
Struwwer Automatic Telephone	15	19½

Sales on the Local Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	825	8	7½	8
Do pfd	713	37½	36¼	37⅜
American Strawboard	750	34	33½	34
Chicago Telephone	34	200	200	200
Chicago Union Traction	525	14⅝	13¾	14⅜
Do pfd	892	55¼	50½	55
Diamond Match	858	139¾	139	139¾
Lake Street Elevated	599	10¼	10⅛	10¼
Do certif	10	10¾	10½	10¾
Metropolitan Elevated	10	29	28	29
National Biscuit	2,016	40¾	39¾	39¾
Do pfd	40	94	94	94
National Carbon	858	17	16	17
North Chicago	25	191	191	191
Northwestern Elevated	10	31	31	31
South Side Elevated	21	101	101	101
Union Elevated	100	91¾	91¼	91¾
West Chicago (ex-div.)	110	98¾	98¼	98¼

BONDS.

$11,200 Lake deb 5s	98¼	$ 2,000 N W El 5s	105¼
1,500 Lake inc 5s	43	5,000 W C con 5s	101¾
10,000 Met El 4s	98⅝	24,000 Un Trac 5s	106¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.
New York	$290,156,158	$252,129,308
Chicago	22,032,637	21,050,033
Boston	23,240,949	22,343,757
Philadelphia	17,161,293	14,649,226
St. Louis	6,008,956	6,552,060
Baltimore	3,812,728	3,069,090

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount bid, par asked.

COMBINES ABSORB ATTENTION.

Stock Market Noticeably Influenced by Rumors of Huge Consolidations of Various Sorts.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The interest of traders is largely given over to talk of the steel combination, but there is also opportunity for the exploitation of railroad combinations, as well as new deals in prospect, to gain currency. That there is to be a combination of the Gould and Rockefeller interests in the Southwestern group of railroads seems now to be an assured fact, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is said to be slated to go into the combination, as well as the Wabash, which was bought in recently in order to give control of a line in Chicago. H. H. Porter refused to discuss the story. As Mr. Porter is chairman of the executive committee of the Wabash company, it is probable that the steel negotiations were taking up all his time.

The stock market today was extremely active, sales reaching the highest figure shown on any day since Jan. 12, which is the record breaker. Transactions today were in excess of 900,000 shares. That there is an investment demand for securities aside from the speculative demand is shown in the steadiness of the dullness in the bond market. Sales of bonds were greater today than on any day in the history of the exchange, reaching well above $4,000,000. There is, therefore, beneath the unparalleled record of four successive days in which bond sale records have been broken.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The trading in stocks and bonds today showed extraordinary volume and variety, the aggregate sales of all stocks reaching 1,964,200 shares, compared with the record of over 2,100,000 shares, which only exceeds them. The day's business in bonds was on a scale that did not reach the level attained at various times in the bull market of the spring of 1899.

With the heaviest dividend in Reading first preferred was announced, showing an increase from 1¾, the previous rate, to 2 per cent, the buying again became furious. Comparatively favorable short interest was driven precipitately to cover.

The most conspicuous movements in the steel stocks and the large gains were in Federal Steel and Steel and Wire, Federal Steel rose 3⅝ and the preferred 4¼. Steel and Wire rose 8 and the preferred 2. National Tube was up 3⅜, and Republic Steel preferred 4¼.

Call money again rose above the recently current rate in the late dealings, but there was no check to bullish enthusiasm. No gold was engaged for export, which was not a surprise in view of the strong upward course of foreign exchange and the general expectation that the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be reduced tomorrow, to be quickly followed by like action by other foreign government banks.

Wabash debentures were the feature of the railroad bond market on the buying of the stock. Other low-priced bonds were in large demand. Total sales, par value, $8,595,000. U. S. refunding 2s declined ¼ per cent on call.

Money on call rather steadier at 2@3 per cent; last loan, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488¼ for demand and at 484½@484¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, 485@485½ and 488. Commercial bills, 483¾@484.

Silver certificates, 61½@62; bar silver, 61. Mexican dollars, 47¾. Government bonds weak; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds active.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 6.	Closing Feb. 5.
Am. Sugar	11,300	135¼	127	131½	129
Do pfd	100	120	120	120	119½
Am. Tobacco	15,700	118	117	118	117½
Am. Tinplate	4,500	70	67	69⅝	66⅝
Do pfd	4,500	91¼	90	91	90
Am. Cotton Oil	600	31	30¾	31	30¼
Am. Smelting	11,600	93¾	89¾	91⅝	89
Do old	400	96	96	96	96
Am. Steel & Wire	118,000	52¾	50	51¾	49¼
Do pfd	2,800	95	93	94¾	94
Atchison	70,600	55½	53⅝	54⅝	54¼
Do pfd	30,900	89⅝	88¾	88⅝	89¼
Am. Steel Hoop	9,100	52¾	50	52¾	50
Do pfd	500	77	76	77	76
Anaconda	700	44	43¾	44¼	44
Am. Linseed	1,400	8	7½	8	7½
Do pfd	1,400	37½	36¾	37½	36¾
Am. Car. Fdry	2,400	23	22¾	22¾	23
Do pfd	1,000	92	91¾	92	91¾
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	58	58	58	58
Amal. Copper	2,300	91	89¾	90¼	90¾
Am. Woolen	2,000	29	28¾	29	29¼
Bkln. Rap. Tran	17,000	80¾	78	79	80¾
Balt. & Ohio	12,900	93¾	92	92¾	93¼
Do pfd	1,600	96	95¾	96	96
Bkln. Union Gas	100	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾
Chic. & Alton	3,300	40¾	40	40¾	40
Do pfd	4,900	91	90¼	91	90¾
C. B. & Q	22,300	148¾	147	147¾	147¾
C. & N. W	300	175¾	174	174¾	174¾
C. M. & St. P	55,000	167¾	165¾	167¾	165¾
Do pfd	100	192½	192½	192½	192½
C. R. I. & P	21,000	128	126¾	127	128
C. & E. Ill	100	98	98	98	98½
Canada South	800	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Ches. & Ohio	4,700	41¼	40¾	40¾	41
Cent. R. R. of N. J	53,000	194	192	192	193¼
C. C. C. & St. L	300	78	77¾	77¾	78
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	1,062	195	193¾	194	193
Chicago Terminal	3,700	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	3,700	38	37	37	38¾
Colo. & South	2,700	8¾	8	8¾	8
Do 1st pfd	1,900	68	67¾	68	68
Do 2d pfd	1,900	18	17	18	17¾
Colo. Fuel & Iron	11,000	51	49¾	50¾	48½
Del. & Hud	2,100	175¾	174	174¾	175¾
Do pfd	2,600	68	67¾	68	68¾
C. & H. C. & I	600	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
D. & R. G	1,000	28	27¾	28	28
Chic. & Gt. West	1,600	21¾	20¾	20¾	21
Do pfd A	300	84	83	83	83
Do pfd B	300	52	51¾	51¾	51¾
Cont. Tobacco	19,000	47¾	46¾	46¾	46
Do pfd	1,900	96¾	95¾	95¾	96¼
D. L. & W	200	198	198	198	197¾
Del. & Hudson	2,700	154¼	153¾	153¾	153¾
Den. & Rio Gr	23,400	40¾	37¾	40¾	35¾
Do pfd	11,100	85¾	83¾	85¾	80¾
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	500	21¼	21	21¼	21
E. S. & A	2,500	6	5¾	5¾	4½
Do pfd	800	154	154	154	14½
Ft. W. & R. G	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
E. & T. H	1,460	47¾	46	47	46
Erie	71,700	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Do 1st pfd	34,400	68	66	68	66
Do 2d pfd	2,500	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
Federal Steel	900	54¾	51¾	54	51½
Do pfd	42,500	87¾	81¾	87¾	82¾
G. & E. of Bergen	600	82	81	82	
Gen. Electric	500	193	192	194	191¾
Glucose	400	50¼	49	50¼	50
Do pfd	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Gt. North. pfd	100	193	193	193	195
Hocking Valley	2,000	49¾	48¾	49¼	48¾
Do pfd	700	74¾	73	74¾	75
Int. Pump	200	28	27¾	28	27¾
Do pfd	1,200	76¾	75¾	76¾	75¾
Int. Power	1,900	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Ill. Central	6,400	131	130	130¾	129
Iowa Central	1,600	25¾	24¾	25¾	24¾
Do pfd	1,300	55	54¾	54¾	54¾
Int. Paper	1,700	22¼	21¼	21¼	21
Do pfd	1,000	72	70	72	70
Kas. City & So	2,500	18	18	18	18
Do pfd	5,000	41¾	41	41¾	41¾
Louis. & Nash	14,600	91	89¾	91	89¾
L. E. & W	300	45	45	45	43¾
M. St. P. & S. S. M	500	20	20	20	
Manhattan	10,600	119¾	118¾	119¾	119¼
M. K. & T	25,700	23¾	23¼	23¾	21¾
Do pfd	18,500	60¾	59	59¾	59
Met. St. Ry	43,500	165¾	163¾	165¾	164¾
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	3,700	16¾	16	16¾	16
Mobile & Ohio	1,500	69¾	68¾	69¾	70
Missouri Pac	15,800	97	94¾	96¾	94¾
Mex. National	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Minn. & St. Louis	1,900	73	71¾	72¾	72¾
Do 1st pfd	100	108	108	108	108
Nat. Salt	1,500	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do pfd	200	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
National Biscuit	300	40	39¾	39¾	40
Do pfd	400	93	93	93	93
Northern Pac	88,000	88	85	88¼	86
Do pfd	4,700	88	87¾	88	87¾
National Steel	32,000	49	47	48¾	46¾
Do pfd	2,500	95	94	94	93
N. Y. Central	5,300	144¾	143¾	144¾	143¾
Norfolk & West	4,900	46¾	45¾	45¾	46
North Am. Co	1,100	20¾	20¼	20¾	20
N. Y. Cnt. & W	29,700	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¼
National Lead	300	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
National Tube	18,000	70¾	67¾	68¾	69¾
Do pfd	10,000	104¾	103¾	104¾	104
N. Y. C. & St. L	1,000	22¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do 1st pfd	200	100	100	100	
Do 2d pfd	100	51	51	51	51
N. Y. Air Brake	200	164	163	164	162
People's Gas	4,000	103	101¼	101¾	102¾
Pa. R. R	6,600	152	149	149¾	151

Pacific Mail	600	44½	44	44	44
Pullman	200	200	200	200	200
Pressed Steel Car	900	39⅝	39	39	38¾
Do pfd	100	77¾	76¾	76¾	76
Pere Marquette	1,100	47	45	46¾	45¾
P. & E	1,500	34¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Reading	25,000	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	43¾
Do 1st pfd	86,000	77	73¾	77	73¾
Do 2d pfd	42,000	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Rep. Iron & Steel	3,200	31¾	30¾	31¾	30¾
Do pfd	3,100	84¾	82¾	82¾	80¾
Southern Ry	44,600	24¾	23¾	24¼	24
Do pfd	14,200	77¾	76¾	77	76
St. J. & G. I	1,800	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Do 1st pfd	1,900	63¼	62	63¼	
Do 2d pfd	25,000	22	21¼	21¾	20¾
Southern Pacific	58,000	48	46¾	47¾	48
St. L. S. W	6,400	28¾	25	25	24¾
Do pfd	10,000	58	54¾	55¾	54¾
St. L. & S. F	10,600	34	32¾	33¾	32¾
Do 2d pfd	4,100	61	59¾	60¾	59¾
St. R. & T.	1,000	8¾	8¾	8¾	
S. S. S. & I. pfd	200	60	58¾	60	60
Do common	100	24	24	24	20
Texas Pacific	9,000	30¾	30	30¾	30¾
Third Ave	3,200	122	122	122	
Tenn. Coal & Iron	11,400	67¾	66	66¾	66¾
Union Pacific	176,400	96	91¾	94	90¾
Do pfd	15,200	87¾	85¾	87¼	86
Un. B. & P. pfd	100	70¾	70¾	70¾	71¾
U. S. Rubber	400	20	20	20	20
Do pfd	400	60	60	60	61
U. S. Leather	6,200	15¼	13	13¼	13¾
Do pfd	500	75¾	74	75¾	75
Wheeling & L. E	12,700	14¾	12¾	14¾	12¾
Do 1st pfd	3,500	58	56¼	57¼	56¼
Do 2d pfd	3,100	31¾	29¾	31¼	29¾
Wabash	15,800	15¼	14¾	14¾	14
Do pfd	47,400	32	30¾	31¾	30
Wis. Cent	400	17½	17	17	17¼
Do pfd	400	41	41	41	44
Western Union	14,200	86¾	85	86	84

Total sales, 1,892,800 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	United States	55
American	182	Wells Fargo	138

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg. 2s, reg	105¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	113⅝
U. S. reg. 2s, coup	105¼	U. S. old 4s, coup	113⅞
U. S. 3s, reg	110⅝	U. S. 5s, reg	110½
U. S. 3s, coup	110⅝	U. S. 5s, coup	110⅝
U. S. new 4s, reg	137¼	Dis. Columbia 3.65s	123
U. S. new 4s, coup	137¼		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$6000 Atch gen 4s	103¼@¾	$7000 do do	79¼@80
117000 do adjmt	92¾@93¼	5000 do ex 5s	90¾
25000 A C G 4s	100	13000 do 5s of '70	99½@100
74000 Bkln El 4s	100@¾		
68000 B-O 3½s	97¾@¾	21000 Met St Ry 6s	117
25000 do gen 4s	103¾@¾	52000 Mex Cent 1st inc	27¾@28¼
25000 B-O S W 3½s	80¾@¾	5000 Man con 4s	106¼
247000 C-A 3½s	85¾@¾	1250000 Mo P 5s	101⅞
23500 do 4s tr	92¾		105¾@106¼
115000 C P 3½s	87¾@¾	38300 do 5s	102¾@103¼
5000 C Mid 3-4s	101¾	2450 M-K-T L 4s	106@106½
49000 C Mid 3-4s	79¾@¾	37000 N-W con 4s	101¾@¾
1000 C N J gm 5s	128¾	20000 N Y C L 3½s	97¾
3000 C-O gen 5s	117¾	6000 N Y C M C 3½s	97¾
32000 C-Q gen 4½s	107¾@¾	2000 N Y G-E 4s	96
65000 Colo So 4s	83¾@¾	6000 N Y L-E F 4s	97¾@¾
1000 C So 1st	107	197000 N P gen 3s	71@¾
4000 C F I 5s	99	1000 O S L 5s	127
6000 Del-Sh P So M div	118¾	8000 O R-N 4s	103¾
6000 C R-Q deb 5s	112¾	22000 P-E 1st	97¾@98¾
20000 C H-I-C 4s	13½	107000 do 5s	102@¾
2000 C C C-I gm 6s	136	200000 Rdg gen 4s	85¾
35000 CentGa con 5s	94¾@¾		94¾@95¼
23000 do 1st inc	71@¾	7000 R-D con 5s	123
57000 do 2d inc	28@¾	10000 R G W 4s	89¾@100
20000 do 3d inc	16	78000 S A-A P 4s	84
12000 Chi Term 4s	96¾@¾	28000 So Ry 5s	116¾
103000 D-R G 4s	103@¾	2000 S F Gd 1st	108
70000 do 1mp 5s	109¼@110	888000 So Pac 4s	90¾@91¼
1000 Del Gas 5s	97	42000 do 4½s	100¾@¾
53000 D M M L G	39@¾	10000 Spkc Arix 1st	112
5000 D-M gd bds	80¾	12000 St L Ir Mt & So gen 5s	94
214000 Erie gen lien 4s	84¾@¾	35000 St L-I M 5s	116
10000 do con 4s	97¾@¾	6000 St L-S F 4s	97
2000 do 1st con	43	8000 do gm 5s	114¾@115¾
51000 Ft W-R 1st	89¾@70¾	1000 do gm 4s	129
10000 Ft W-D C 1st	83	115000 St L S W 1st	98¼@¾
82000 GB-S deb 8s	84¼@¾	346000 do 2d	78¾@80¾
12000 H-H-A M 1st	100¾	5000 T-N O 5s	106¾@107
1000 H Val 4s	105¾@¾	29000 T P 4s	100¾
22000 H W 4½s	105¾@¾	2000 Wab 1st 5s	119¼
35000 K C P 1st	88@89	10000 Kings Co El 4s	110
19000 Kings Co El 4s	99¾@¾	3597000 do deb 8	50¼@54¼
98000 L & N gm 6s	119	10000 Wis C 4s	100¾
10000 do coll tr 5s	104¾	2000 W N Y-P 1st	112¾
12000 do 4th 4s	103¾	5000 W-L E con 4s	89¾
6000 L-W B con	103¾		
5000 L & M 4s	99¾		

Total sales, $3,345,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mars., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Boston market attained quite a decent degree of breadth and trading today. The arbitrage stocks were active and some of the copper attracted notice. Copper Range and Old Dominion were strong. United States Oil gained a little on the announcement of the advance in the price of crude oil. The Whitney stocks, notably Boston Consolidated, were strengthened and American Woolen continued firm. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent; time loans, collateral, 3@4 per cent; choice mixed, 3½@3¾ per cent; paper, 3@3½ per cent; clearing-house loans, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	800	91	91	90¼	90¾
Am. Sugar	2,000	138	138¼	136¾	137¾
Do pfd	150	119½	119¾	119¼	119¾
Atchison	3,900	54¾	55	53¾	54⅝
Do pfd	3,000	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾
Am. Tob	800	94	95	94	95
Baltic	800	34¾	36	34¾	36
Bingham	800	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Butte	800	31	31	30¾	31
Wis. Junc. pfd	25	127¾	127¾	127¼	127

STATE TROOPS TO STOP FIGHT.

Appropriation of $50,000 Is Made for the Purpose by Ohio Officials.

GOV. NASH IS DETERMINED

Trial Over the Injunction Suit at Cincinnati Is Progressing Slowly.

COURT HEARS FIGHT LORE.

Columbus, O., Feb. 6.—At the request of Governor Nash, the State Emergency board today authorized him to incur any expenses necessary, not exceeding $50,000, in the use of State militia if necessary to prevent the proposed Jeffries-Ruhlin prize-fight, billed to take place in Sängerfest Hall, in Cincinnati, on Feb. 15.

The request was granted by unanimous vote of the Finance committee, chairmen of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the State Auditor, and the Governor.

It is possible none of this will be needed, in case the courts should enjoin the fighters, and even if it becomes necessary to use the militia it will hardly be necessary to call out more than one regiment, and that will not entail anything like $50,000 in expense.

The members of the board did not know until they arrived here that they were to be called upon to approve such an expense. It is unusual for an allowance to be used in a contingency to be made by this board.

This movement on the part of the Governor leaves no question about his intention to use the military arm of the State if the law fails to prevent the fight. He had never said explicitly that he would use the militia.

The Governor expressed himself the other day as believing that Sheriff Taylor was all right. The Governor is on record as believing that the Executive has no power to call out the militia without a request from the Sheriff or the Mayor, and he believed he has arranged with Sheriff Taylor of Hamilton County that he shall call for troops in case it is necessary to stop the fight.

The following is the Governor's letter to the Emergency board asking the emergency allowance:

To the Emergency Board of Ohio—Gentlemen: Whereas, there is reasonable apprehension that a body of men are acting together in the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County with the intent to commit a felony—to-wit: bring off a prize fight—and by force and violence to break or resist the laws of the State, therefore, I respectfully ask you to authorize the Adjutant General to incur a deficiency for the transportation, subsistence, pay, and general expenses of the Ohio National Guard in case it should become necessary to use them in preventing the commission of said felony and in avoiding the breaking of said laws and in maintaining the peace in said city, said deficiency not to exceed in amount $50,000. Respectfully, GEORGE K. NASH, Governor."

Adjutant General Corbin stated this afternoon that probably two regiments of state troops would be used in case the step became necessary to prevent the fight. The Third Regiment, headquarters at Dayton, and the Second, with headquarters at Lima, will likely be those chosen, as it is not probable that the State to use local troops in disturbance like this.

Fight Hearing Is Resumed.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—When the hearing of the application for an injunction restraining Sängerfest Athletic club from holding its proposed Jeffries-Ruhlin contest was resumed before Judge Hollister this morning a larger crowd than that of the day previous was present, and interest early in the morning with Billy Madden, his manager, but the champion was not to be seen.

Milton Lawson, Secretary of the Sängerfest organization, who occupied the stand for the greater part of the first day of the trial, was again placed on the stand. He stated that he had contributed $60 toward a fund to defray the expenses of the athletic club, but had received no receipt for the same. Hesaid did not know of any people being given. The money was simply collected.

Mr. Maxwell, for the State, then questioned the witness as to the articles of incorporation of the Athletic club, but the Secretary said he had never seen them. As to correspondence with Governor Nash, he said he had received a letter, but it was not only organized to give the one exhibition in question, but that others, among them one by a Mr. Corbett, were to be given.

Mayor Fleischmann Is Called.

When Mr. Lawson was dismissed after some seven hours on the stand Mayor Fleischmann was called. He proved to be the most interesting witness that day before the board. The Mayor was armed with an opinion from the Corporation Counsel. He stated that at the time of the request for the permit from the promoters to organize an athletic club, and he would grant the request. The request was received with pleasure by the attorneys for the State, as they argue that it shows that the organization was effected with the sole purpose of giving a fight.

The witness stated that should he be asked for the permit he would not grant it to the club until the matter has been fully decided by the courts. He further stated that should the contest be allowed to proceed he would be at the ringside to stop it if it became brutal. Asked for a proper definition as to brutality he said: "I should either be guided by the opinion of counsel or by any other means, I suppose."

Corporation Counsel's Opinion.

The opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Wade Ellis, given to Mayor Fleischmann regarding the granting of a permit for the Jeffries-Ruhlin contest was read by Mr. Maxwell in Judge Hollister's court today. In part it follows:

"If the proposed contest in Sängerfest Hall is between two well-known professional pugilists for the championship of their class or a division or a percentage of the gate receipts, or for any other compensation, however paid in or in whatever profession, and said contest said principals intend to fight each other with bare knuckles to whatever degree, for the purpose of winning such championship or other reward, then this contest is a prize fight, not a boxing contest or sparring match. A fair call it, whether a sparring or boxing contest is decided by points or a limited number of rounds, or by any other name. Said prize fight is against the laws of Ohio, no matter whether conducted with or without your permit or not. Nor will such a permit shield the participants from arrest. The city police would be to give a promise of the law's violation to those who attend the exhibition, which would not avail them if the event thereafter occurred at Sängerfest Hall should turn out to be unlawful."

WAUKEGAN APPEALS TO GOVERNOR.

Wants Him to Interfere with Proposed Fight in That City.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—Governor Yates has been appealed to to prevent another prize fight in Illinois. He received a letter today from the City Clerk of Waukegan notifying him a prize fight was scheduled to take place in that town next Wednesday night. The letter states that the parties to the fight are coming there from Chicago. The Governor has not taken any steps to prevent this fight as yet, but he gives out the inference that he proposes to follow the stand already taken on this proposition. He says inasmuch as the law of the State flatly prohibits not only prize fighting but boxing and sparring exhibitions, he feels it his duty to see that the law is enforced. So far as the fight to take place in Kane County is concerned, the sheriff says the matter now rests with the grand jury and prosecuting attorney of that county.

RYAN HAS MANY MATCHES IN SIGHT.

Will Fight Tommy West and "Kid" Carter Next Month.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

If Tommy Ryan can arrange matches with all the men whose names he jotted down in his diary he will be kept busy until midsummer. "My first contest," said Ryan, glancing over the list of names, "will be with Tommy West. I'm matched to meet him in a twenty-round contest at Louisville on March 4. I've got Kid Carter matched at Hartford, Conn., for March 25, and am matched with Billy Hanrahan, Wright's finish fight, so I'll be in line for Jack Root and Joe Walcott as that will wind up the bunch of heavyweights I'll fight at present I'll step out of the game forever.

"Ryan's match with West is a certainty now, there is a slight hitch on the question of weight, West says he knows West cannot fight at 158 pounds at the middleweight limit, so, rather than lose the match, he will permit him to weigh in at 158 pounds at 3 o'clock. He will grant the same privileges to 'Kid' Carter and Billy Hanrahan can step on the scale in at the limit, so there will be no argument with him regarding the weights.

"Ryan is in excellent health and can get ready to battle within ten days. His right hand is a bit sore yet, which will compel him to wear bandages, the first time during his long career in the ring.

The heavy Yanger-Ole Olson six-round contest, which was booked to take place at Minneapolis Feb. 16, will undoubtedly be declared off. Yanger, unknown to his manager, was vaccinated several days before the match was consummated, which made it impossible for him to train. The Minneapolis promoters have authorized Paddy Kerrigan to secure a substitute for Yanger, and the possibility is Young Mowatt will be selected, as Mowatt is the Yanger-Olson match was 126 pounds at 6 o'clock, but this will undoubtedly be changed to 6 o'clock.

Jack Summerfield, on behalf of Morris Rausch, has written to Dan Stuart yesterday requesting him to match Morris against Jimmy Ware of England for the National Sporting club of London. Ware is considered the best 112 to 115 pound boxer in England, and as Morris is the recognized lightweight champion of America the boys, if they can be matched, would have the honor of fighting for the bantamweight championship of the world.

Summerfield says there will be no haggling over weights, as Rausch will fight at from 110 to 115 pounds.

Racine, Wis., will be the scene of several good boxing contests tonight, in which Bob Long, the colored middleweight champion of the West, and Jack Purcell of California will engage in the windup. In the preliminaries will be seen Young Mowatt and Billy Kennedy, Tom Cody and Jack Dougherty, the champion featherweight of Racine; and Frank Noel and Pat Galligan.

Otto Sieloff and Jack Lewis will furnish the windup at the initial boxing entertainment of the Oshkosh Athletic club at Oshkosh tonight.

M. M. Moore of the Appleton (Wis.) Athletic club has given up the idea of holding a boxing entertainment on Feb. 20 on account of the opposition raised against boxing by the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

McGovern's Terms Accepted.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6.—George Harting, manager of Tim Hogarty, the Australian featherweight, says he accepts Terry McGovern's offer to meet Hogarty. Manager Harting also accepted the National Sporting club's bid for the match, as being much higher than the offer of the Twentieth Century club.

NO FALL IN PONS-ROEBER MATCH.

Frenchman and American Wrestle One Hour and Seventeen Minutes.

New York, Feb. 6.—For one hour and seventeen minutes Ernest Roeber, the American champion wrestler, and the French champion, Paul Pons, struggled for supremacy in a roped ring in Madison Square Garden tonight. They might have gone on for another hour, but the arbitrary order of Police Inspector Thompson, who declared he would not allow the bout to go on after midnight, stopped the match in a most unsatisfactory manner. Pons held the upper hand at nearly every stage of the contest, but he lacked the cleverness of the smaller man, who was never caught unawares at any moment, and Roeber, though by many odds the older and in point of science inferior to the big foreigner, more than held his own. That the bout was on the level there can be no question, and the 7,000 people who left the big building had only the warmest praise for the athletes.

WILL PROBABLY GO TO CAMPAIGN.

Plans for the Orphans' Training—Other Baseball News.

President Hart of the Orphans said yesterday that the question of spring training quarters for the team was still hanging fire, but it had narrowed down to Hot Springs or Champaign, with the chances slightly in favor of Champaign. The Pittsburg club has first call on the Hot Springs cities at Hot Springs, and Mr. Hart thinks favorably of the offer made by Director Huff of the University of Illinois some time ago. The weather problem is a little doubtful, but the season is considerably earlier there than in Chicago.

Mr. Hart said the National league's schedule meeting would be held this month about the usual time, as there was nothing to wait for. He was positive in his opinion that the American association would start the season, and said those who were predicting otherwise would have a surprise in store for them. The association promoters were going quietly about their business, he said, and as fast as the clubs in the different cities were organized their ground leases were being turned over to the President as a guarantee of their intention to stick.

When asked where the association would get its players he said:

"That matter was broached by them at the conference in New York, but I stopped it simply because it is not possible to discuss such a question about players in open meeting such as that was. I told them the time to talk players was after they had their clubs organized, and the way to do it was as individuals, dealing with individual managers of the National league. It would, of course, be foolish to talk about the matter of giving them players until we have them signed."

Asked if it was true that Catcher Dexter and Pitcher Cunningham had been turned over to the Louisville American association, according to rumor, he denied it unqualifiedly.

It is evident that the association people must wait for their players until the National league knows where it stands itself in relation to the players themselves. President Hickey of the Western league was in the city yesterday and called on President Hart, but the object of his mission was not disclosed by either party to the conference.

President Johnson said affairs in the American league were progressing slowly but surely. With reference to the statement made by Comiskey that he had his team completed, Mr. Johnson said: "I have always noticed that McGraw does not make any wild statements. He usually makes good when the time comes, and I have no doubt he knows what he is talking about this time and will be able to demonstrate that he is not bluffing. The matter of players is the least of our worries. I see the Milwaukee team has been signed complete, and includes practically the same pastyle as last season, with the exception of Hugh Duffy, who will play at center field.

Catcher Frank Chance of the Orphans has written a friend in this city and effectually settles the rumors that he will be unable to play baseball this summer on account of the blow he received from a pitched ball. He has been playing steadily for the last two months with the Los Angeles team and has felt no ill-effects from the injury. He adds that he will show up for spring training in good condition and ready to try to break the hoodoo which seemed to follow him last year in the matter of injuries. In a postscript he says he is with the players' movement to the last, but thinks they made some mistakes at the New York meeting in declaring off the Baltimore deal.

Bill Lange has an offer to manage, captain, and play first base for the San Francisco club of the California league, which plays four days a week, but says the real estate and insurance business in which he is engaged is too good to pass up for the uncertainties of baseball. He has had offers from Eastern managers to get back into the game, but has refused them, and appears to be out of baseball for good. The advent of Jack Doyle pleases the California Orphan and ex-Orphan, and they both look for Chicago to do well under his leadership.

BILLINGS FAVORS A COMPROMISE.

Boston Magnate Believes in Treating Players with Justice.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Treasurer James B. Billings of the Boston baseball club favors a compromise with the players' association.

"I am free to say that our team did not play in a way to suit me last season," said he today. "We never had so many criticisms on the work of the players. I think we will make a better showing the coming season. I feel sure there will be better harmony in the team, for one thing. I did not know there was any feeling in certain directions until the close of the season. Of course, you know that if there is going to be any friction in a team there is bound to be trouble. Manager Selee always had the reputation of having a harmonious team until last season. I am not prepared to say just now what the trouble was, but things did not move as should have been the case. I am sure our players were treated handsomely. We have one of the biggest salary lists in the league.

"I think it pays to adopt a fair policy toward the players. Mayor Hazen is to believe they had a grievance to lay before the league, and think they should have had a hearing. At the recent meeting Lucky Charlie Comiskey was asked for reasons, but the cause was not properly laid before the league. This was their fault, and not the fault of the league. I think if they have anything to put at the spring meeting they will be met in a fair spirit, and if there are any wrongs they will be righted.

"For myself, I do not believe in handling a player like a chattel. I am entirely opposed to the transfer of a league player to a minor league without his free consent. I think a player should be entitled to consideration in case a club buys any player. Take Harry Bay, for instance. No man should be forced to go where he is not wanted. As for disciplining a man simply because he asserts the perogative of a free man, I think that is outrageous."

CONTEST FOR BASKETBALL TROPHY.

Keen Rivalry Among the Women Students of Chicago University.

Basketball is consuming the time and interest of the young women students at the University of Chicago. Teams have been organized among the juniors, seniors, and graduates, and the rivalry is keen. The final games for the college championship will be played in the women's gymnasium the last week in February. The juniors and seniors will contest for the final possession of the cup, which has been won by each in turn for one year. The seniors held the cup in 1899, but it was wrested from them last year by the juniors. The coming matches will decide the permanent possession.

The games will be public, tickets being issued by the department of physical culture. Miss Robey has been elected Captain of the senior team, and Miss Freeman manager. Among the most promising candidates for the team are Misses Parmenter, McKinney, Robey, Yondorf, Russell, Shaller, Ross, Bowman, Bowen, Freeman.

For the junior team the candidates are Misses Ashby, Goldstein, McBride, Martin, Ostergren, Wilder, Wayman, Warren, McDonnell, Ridion, and Truax. Miss Wayman is Captain and Miss Cox manager.

A graduate team is also in training, consisting of graduate students and women of the faculty. The series of games will be opened by a contest between the graduates and a picked team from all the other departments of the university. Miss Frances Kellor is coaching the various teams.

Coach Stagg has discovered another promising track athlete in Avery, who comes from Pomona College, Cal., where he was prominent in track athletics. He has a record of :23 for the 220-yard dash. Ferd Horton and Fred Moloney each ran the quarter yesterday in :52 2-5, which is the best either has done on the indoor track.

Garvin Visits Matt Killilea.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Virgil Garvin, pitcher for the Chicago National league team, was in conference with President Killilea tonight, and although both claim it was merely a social call it is believed Garvin will be with Milwaukee this season.

Nicol to Manage Rockford Team.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Rockford Baseball association was organized tonight to play a team in the new Indiana-Illinois-Iowa league. Hugh Nicol probably will be manager of the Rockford team.

Austin Beats North Division.

For the fourth time this season the girls' basket ball team of Austin High School defeated North Division High School yesterday afternoon at Austin Hall. The score was 12 to 6. The lineup:

Austin.		North Division.	
Stearns	R. F.	Morris	R. F.
Harvey	L. F.	Anderson	L. F.
Bartelme		Reiss	
Price	R. G.	Riley	R. G.
Kerr	C.	Pauss	C.

Baskets from field—Stearns, 2; Bartelme, Reiss. Basket on foule—Harvey, 6; Morris, 4. Umpire—Prechtel and Smith.

Evanston Golf Club Officers.

The annual meeting of the Evanston Golf club was held last evening. Officers were elected as follows: President, Stuart Clark; Vice President, W. S. Mason; Secretary, W. K. Lowrey; Treasurer Thomas A. Hawkes. Directors, Stuart Clark, W. S. Mason, W. K. Lowrey, T. A. Hawkes, H. G. Cowling, H. C. Jacobson, F. E. Miller, E. A. Mayo, and Frederick Pellonsz. The matter of increasing the membership of the club was discussed, but action was deferred.

TOMMY BURNS' GOOD DAY.

RIDES FOUR WINNERS AT THE TANFORAN RACETRACK.

Whitney Jockey Lands Every Victor on the Flat Save One—Credo Adds Another Jumping Race to His Credit—Great Bend, a Strong Favorite, Breaks Down and Probably Will Not Race Again — Magrane Claims Lothian and Sells Him to Hildreth.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The only feature attaching to the racing at Tanforan this afternoon was the riding of Tommy Burns, who landed four out of the five winners on the flat. Burns' only losing mount was on Robert J., an absolutely false favorite in the first race. Invictus, ridden by Stuart, one of the worst riders here, won the race as he liked from Merida and Fornatus.

Scotch Plaid ran a much better race today than when last out and beat a good lot handily in the second race. Burns took his time with the winner and put up a master ride. Imperious beat High Hoe four lengths for the place. Dingley got a bad ride. Billy Magrane claimed Lothian out of the race.

Credo won the mile and a half hurdle race easily and holds all the jumpers here safe. Lomo was second, twenty lengths before J. u. G. Rio Chico refused to jump and Koenig fenced worse than in his first effort. Sam Hildreth bought Credo for $2,000 after the race and also paid $1,200 for Lothian.

Three out of the four entered in the fourth race were at 11 to 5 at post time. Janice had up too much weight and Anjou stopped to a walk under the early pace. Astor had all the speed, hung on well, and won easily. Castake came strong and nosed Janice out for the place.

Great Bend started a 3 to 5 chance in the fifth. He had probably run his last race, and it was even money he would break down when he left the paddock, which he did. With Great Bend out of the way, the race was easy for Handicapper Sybaris, with a fondness for the going, got the place in a drive with Uarda.

Prestome was smash the best in the last race and won as he liked from La Borgia and Barney F.

Tanforan Summaries Feb. 6.

Weather wet. Track muddy.

First race, ½ mile, purse $350, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Four Leaf C., 104 (Dale)	8	6½	6½	5½	1½
6-1	Digo, 107 (Durham)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
4-1	Innovator, 107 (A. Weber)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:21⅘. Junaetta, 102 pounds; Mordelmo, 103; Bonnie Mack, 107; Jack Ryan, 107; Bellheim, 105, finished as named. Winner, ch. m., by Faisetto—Glene. Start good. Won handily. Defendet II. quit badly. Mordelmo showed much early speed.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, purse $250, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-5	Blue Ridge, 101½ (Dale)	7	4½	4½	1½	1½
15-2	Ardito, 109 (Koenig)	6	5½	5½	2½	2½
12-1	Mrs. Charlie, 92 (Cochran)	5	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, :43. Debenture, 97 pounds; Yetta P., 99; Lady Cinnis, 97; Judge Denny, 107; Fuller, 98; and Gaylon Brown, 106, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Inspector B.—Iowa. Start poor. Won easily. Merida was cut off a couple of times. Cerro Santa showed speed.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $350, selling; Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fin.

5-2	Handicapper, 112 (T. Burns)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Sybaris, 107 (Henry)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
20-1	Clark, 107 (Mounce)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:15¾. Kickumbob, 102 pounds; Great Bend, 110; and Pillo Cornet, 90, finished as named. Winner, b. g., by Handicapper—Stepdame. Start good. Won ridden out. Great Bend broke down.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-3	Prestome, 111 (T. Burns)	4	3½	3½	1½	1½
5-1	La Borgia, 106 (Connolly)	2	1½	1½	2½	2½
30-1	Barney F., 108 (Prechtel)	3	4½	4½	3½	3½

Time, 1:54⅘. Dr. Marks, 111 pounds; Dr. Cave, 109; Rapido, 111; and Fuchits, 109, finished as named. Winner, b. h., by Prestonpans—Beeswing. Start good. Won easily.

CLUSTER DISAPPOINTS BACKERS.

Second Defeat Under Weight—Dale Rides Four Inside the Money.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It was thought the 3-year-old, Cluster, would make good today with 115 pounds up in the handicap for horses of his age at one mile. The race proved conclusively that his defeat last week when he had weight up was not altogether a fluke and that anything over 100 pounds makes a great difference in his running.

The son of Victory and Bunch was a favorite in today's handicap, but Jimmy Dale and Picador was backed from 6 to 5 to 1, and he won in one of the best finishes of the meeting. Cluster and Tontoun raced out in front for three-quarters of a mile when Empress of Beauty and Picador closed in on them. It was a hard drive in the final furlong and Picador got his head in front in the final stride, while Empress of Beauty and Cluster by a length for the place.

Jockey George Odom, who will ride this season for Clarence Mackey, the young millionaire who bought Frankfort at the Daly sale last week, arrived here today from his home in Georgia, and will remain until the end of the meeting riding free lance.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 6.

Weather threatening. Track fast.

First race, 6½ furlongs, purse $250

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

est, Nov. 30, 1898 [estate of Mary E. Pulver, by administrator, to James H. Dodge] 200

Kedzie-av., 150 n of 104th-st., e f, 25x125. Feb. 1 [J. H. Hallgah to H. R. Eastman] 4,000

Sawyer-av., 100 s of 21st-st., w f, 25x125. Feb. 5 [D. Livingston to C. M. Pendleton] 2,000

46th-st., 189 w of St. Lawrence-av., n f, 38x129, incumbrance $5,000. Jan. 2 [Charles H. Dusch to Henry A. Bogardus] 15,000

Prairie-av., 200 s of 44th-st., e f, 31x100. Jan. 15 [Lev B. Doud to Lincoln M. Hatch] 8,000

Indiana-av., 275 n of 53d-st., w f, 25x120.8-10. Jan. 30 [J. A. Markley to Frank P. Burke] 2,500

Premises 4004 Lake-av., 25x75, more or less, reverse 87. Dec. 24, 1900 [George M. Hord quit claims to Lillian Hord] 1

Lowe-av., 249 n of 73d-st., e f, 25x154¼. Jan. 29 [H. H. March to Oliver S. Norsworthy] 1,500

Lowe-av., 148 n of 72d-st., e f, 50x154½. Jan. 30 [S. S. Greeley et al. to Axel P. Hichi] 1,500

Lowe-av., n w cor 101st-st., e f, 48x125. Feb. 1 [Wentworth Avenue M., L. & B. Assn.] 1,100

Vincennes-av., 250 n of 99th-st., e f, 378x100. Jan. 14 [H. Barth to George A. Klintz Sr.] 2,000

Wellington-st., 407 e of Evanston-av., n f, 97x140½, revenue stamps $25. Jan. 29 [John C. Craft et al., trustees, to Andrew J. and Low H. Hosick] 1

Wells-st., 487 n of Schiller, e f, 24.9-100x Avenue 7-10, incumbrance $10,000. Feb. 4 [Moses O. Williams to Charles Emerich] 17,000

Dearborn-av., s w cor Schiller-st., s f, 40x149, and other property. Jan. 21 [Moses H. Naher et al. by M. in C., to Bessie Doctor] 1,821

Green Bay-av., 105 s of 99th-st., e f, 50x140. April 23, 1897 [Mary Mewes and husband to Mewes Bldg. Co.] 5,000

Noble-av., 141 w of Racine-av., n f, 25x125. Jan. 28 [N. J. Diedrich to Nathan Weil] 2,000

Bisbey-st., 300 n of 43d-av., w f, 50x125, incumbrance of $1,000. Feb. 5 [Bertha M. Olson to Paul Wenigman] 3,250

Princeton-av., 50 n of Robey-st., e f, 24x132, Nov. 1, 1900 [W. Scott to Rosalie Levy] 3,300

Walnut-st., 121 e of Albany-av., n f, 21.8-10x150. Feb. 2 [Eugene J. McCarthy to John Furlong] 4,000

Lowndale-av., 48 n of 19th-st., e f, 24x125. Feb. 6 [Ida C. Olson and husband to Johanna C. Schaffmaster] 5,000

Princeton-av., 344 n of 48th-st., e f, 24x125. Jan. 24 [M. K. Elkins to Johanna G. Monchan] 2,400

Green Bay-av., 105 s of 99th-st., e f, 50x140. April 23, 1897 [Elias Levy quit claims to Mewes Bldg. Co.] 50

Dearborn-av., 227 n of Burton-pl., w f, 25½x132, incumbrance of $15,000, revenue stamps $8.25 [Fannie Morgenthal to William H. Gray] 18,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Hoag & Co., 1-story frame cottage, 5649 Drake-av ..... $ 1,500

Herman Valasten, 1½-story frame cottage, 1518 Fargo-av 1,400

C. J. Magee, 3-story brick apartment building, 809-11 Flournoy-st 28,000

J. Wagner, 2-story brick flat, 1221 Albany-av 3,300

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Peter Vredenburgh Lumber company, Springfield; capital, $80,000; dealer in lumber and building material; incorporators, Peter Vredenburgh, Peter Vredenburgh Jr., Thomas Vredenburgh II.

Crown Construction company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; general contracting; incorporators, Harry W. Fleming, Harry W. Fleming Jr., Harry W. Fleming.

Baltar & Co., Chicago; capital, $100,000; wholesale and retail liquor business; incorporators, Francis Baltar, William S. Baker, Silas Robinson.

United States Petroleum and Asphalt company, Chicago, capital, $300,000; petroleum, asphalt, and paving purposes; incorporators, Robert Forster, Robert D. Hamlin, Hans H. Hellesoe.

Beatty Coal company, Mascoutah; capital, $2,400; to mine and ship coal; incorporators, James H. Beatty, John T. Beatty, Roland J. Beatty.

Breen & Kenedy, Chicago; capital, $100,000; dealing in liquors, cigars, and saloon business; incorporators, Martin J. Breen, Peter Kenedy, W. H. Wagar.

Weaver Coal company, Chicago; capital stock increased from $100,000 to $250,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Appraisers of Fire Losses.

Murdoch Campbell, 315 Monroe-st. Tel. Cent. 1160.

Art, Beveled, and Stained Glass.

The Flanagan & Biedenweg Co., 57 to 63 Illinois-st.

Artistic Picture Frames.

F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1967.

Assayers and Analytical Chemists.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1104 Rookery. H. 2560.

Bakery Goods.

Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD. PALM'S HOME BAKERY, 379-81 W. Harrison.

PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Baths—Mineral Spring, Etc.

Folke-Kjellberg, 57 Washington-st., Suite 900-904.

Birds and Taxidermy.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Building, Curb, and Sidewalk Stone.

Charles L. Boyd, Receiver, 305 Chamber of Com.

Butchers' Supplies, Refrigerators, Etc.

Paul J. Daemicke Co., 240 E. Lake. Tel. M. 3773.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Campaign Badges and Medals.

S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

Candies.

GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 839.

SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 506 W. Mad.

Detectives and Agencies.

MOONEY & BOLAND, Detective Agency, Chicago and New York. Stock Ex. Bldg. Main 2693.

The Thiel Detective Service Co. Offices in principal cities of U. S., Canada, and Mexico.

Druggists.

DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N.W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2545.

Druggists', Store, and Office Fixtures.

J. RISWIG, 208-10 Randolph. Tel. Main 3750.

Facial Blemishes.

All the VERY latest scientific treatments, electrolysis, etc. MRS. FRANCIS, Cent. Music Hall.

Birthmarks, hairs, moles, freckles removed to stay Hattie O. Stolland, electrician, 52 McVicker's.

Fire and Liability Insurance.

SHIPMAN & WAYNE, 186 La Salle-st. Tel. M. 4429.

Florists.

JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONroe-st. and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2258.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.

E. BAGGOTT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).

JOHN SEXTON, 20 AND 22 STATE-ST., LARGest and lowest priced house in Chicago.

Illustrator and Designer.

YATES, 500 Lakeside Bldg., 216 Clark-st.

Liquid Hair Soap.

Keeps hair from turning gray, removes dandruff, etc. Mme. M. Hessler, specialist for the growth of hair, Marshall Field Annex, Room 830-934.

Mandolin and Guitar Instruction.

G. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Millinery.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE. Greatly reduced prices. Maison Nouvelle, 310 Wabash, Auditorium.

Loan Offices.

ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

Parquet and Hardwood Floors.

B. B. MOORE & CO., 48 Randolph. Tel. M. 779.

Opticians.

EEEK, 23 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.

BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.

BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.

MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

Patent Lawyers.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 163 Randolph-st.

Printers and Binders.

STAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

Rubber, Brass, and Steel Stamps.

C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog.

Shorthand and Typewriting.

Gregg's Shorthand School, 57 Washington-st.

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers

GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Swedish Medico-Gymnastics.

Folke-Kjellberg, 57 Washington-st., Suite 900-904.

Talking Machines.

PHONOGRAPH EXCHANGE, 73 5TH-AV.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.

Dr. Wolferts, 60 5th-av., rupture and deformity specialist, expert truss fitter. My new improved appliance cure positively all ruptures and deformities. Trusses, $1 to $15. Open Sundays till noon.

Uniforms and Society Goods.

G. F. FOSTER, SON & CO., 174 Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

43x56, HOE, 2-revolution; 33x48 MIEHLE, 29x42 Huber, all 2-revolution; 19x24 Babcock, 26x30 Potter, 29x42 Cottrell, 33x50 Hoe, all drums. POWELL, 329 Dearborn.

BARGAINS IN PRINTING MACHINERY AND complete outfits. Wanner's Printer's Machinery, 262 Dearborn.

CHEMISTS.

EDWARD GUDEMAN, PH. D., CHEMICAL ENGineer. Analytical and consulting chemist. 518 New York Life Bldg. 'Phone Central 2355.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — ADVERTISER, NOW employed with an old-established firm as cashier, bookkeeper, and credit man, seeks similar position or one of trust; highest references; 11 years' experience in Chicago; able and willing to wait on customers; would go South. Address R 639, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, GOOD all-round general office man; good penman; quick and accurate; experienced bill, entry, or asst. bookkeeper; moderate salary to start; best references. Address R 702, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — OF ANY KIND BY A man of general business experience, including bookkeeping, cashier, general office work; small salary; references, bond. Address R 625, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 19 years, would like to secure a position as clerk with fire insurance agency; have experience. Address R 658, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS shipping clerk; anxious to get work and am willing to learn any good trade. Address R 667, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT MORNings until 8:30 and evenings after 3:30, by student; understands steam heating and the care of horses. Address N 350, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MANAGEMENT OF hotel, club, or restaurant; 30 years' experience. Address O 450, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTOR; 2 YEARS' experience; well acquainted with city; best references; bond; good driver. Address R 640, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REPORTER, 23 YEARS old, 5 years' experience city dailies, desires editorship country weekly. O 417, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERICAL POSITION in an office; thoroughly competent; six years' experience. Address R 653, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ADDRESSING AT once; rapid; formerly with University Press; 35 to $7; or gen. office work. M., 4320 St. Lawrence-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS COLored girl; good cook and waitress. 3237 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS for general housework in small American family. Call 171 Townsend-st., top floor, front.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL IN small American family; flat, South Side; fair wages. Address G T 425, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN COOK AND second girl, 3d floor, 252 E. 43d-st. Phone Drexel 6561.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN cook; business lunch or clubhouse. 3150 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERal housework; no objection to small wash; refs.; no objection to suburbs. 116 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY OR restaurant; colored; references. 2628 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL, second work. 3408 Cottage Grove. T. J.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; best city refs.; N. S. H V 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEWORK, BY strong, competent woman. F P 202, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH COOK AND laundress in private family. R 661, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady of refinement would like position in widower's home as housekeeper; references. Address R 666, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED German-American lady as housekeeper. Address MRS. BAUER, 1229 Addison-st., Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS housekeeper for widower, or take care small flat. MRS. THOMPSON, 159 Jackson-blvd., top flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—SKIRT CUTTER AND fitter, to take charge; first-class refs. Address R 678, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS WANTS sewing by the day. 2347 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD'S NURSE, maid, or mother's help; good seamstress; or would do light chamber work; refs.; private home. Address F W 878, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse as attendant in physician's or dentist's office. Address R 627, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN NURSE GIRL, also cook. 283 E. 43d-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOKS, 2D GIRLS, laundresses, witresses, chambermaids, housework girls, kitchen, pantry, nurses, butlers, men, coachmen. Telephone 860 North. 132 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—STRONG NORWEGIAN girl, housework. 847 E. North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COOK with highest refs. HIGGS, 67 Hush. Tel. N. 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS young woman stenographer; Smith Premier operator; rapid and accurate; familiar with law and mercantile work; capable of filling exacting position; some experience in newspaper work and proofreading. Address R 662, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT LADY STEnographer of wide business experience; references; hours from 9 to 5; salary $10. Address R 620, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; CAN write 80 words minute; very fast on machine; have typewriter if wanted; experience; $9 at start. Address R 675, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; EXpert; 10 years' experience; good worker; wants position at $15 per week. Address R 650, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; desiring half-day position; references; salary $7. Address R 619, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG lady stenographer; furnish typewriter; $6. Address N 340, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address N 478, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENO., with 4 yrs. exp.; can operate any standard machine; salary $10. Address R 651, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPEWRITING AND longhand work, to be done outside of office. Address R 648, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT STENOGRAPher; accurate, good speed; small salary. Address R 676, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHer and bookkeeper; salary $15. R 616, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer. Address R 605, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT YOUNG LADY stenographer; has machine; $5. N 339, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring. Address F 169, Tribune office.

LAWYERS.

WAGES COLLECTED FOR POOR PEOPLE who have no money; we quickly collect wages, notes, rent, board bills, etc., on percentage; our charges are taken from your bill when collected; we never fail. The Greene Agency, 305, 50 Dearborn-st. Telephone Central 871.

TRUSTWORTHY LAWYER QUIETLY SETTLES troubles, private matters, and personal injury claims of any kind; consultation free. Call or write MORRIS, 115 Dearborn-st. Room 603.

PRINTING.

1000 CARDS 50 CTS.; ENVELOPES, $1.50; BILLheads, etc., $1.25; pamphlets, catalogues, circulars cheap. E. FANTUS, 183 Clark. Tel. Cen. 84.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER — IN LARGE wholesale house; must be competent and reliable. Address N 441, Tribune office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—MUST BE RAPID and accurate at figures; state age, salary, and reference. Address G S 115, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED; MUST BE able to take full charge of billing department; careful as to details; good opportunity for advancement. Address H A 176, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—D. E.; FIRST CLASS; TO ASsist on books. Address H O 566, Tribune office.

CLERK—ESTIMATING, TO TAKE OFF QUANtities for painting and glazing from plans; must be well acquainted with Chicago architects and be able to control trade; good opening for reliable and industrious man; state full particulars, reference and salary expected. Address R 635, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT—IN SEWING MACHINE department; to answer letters and adjust complaints direct with the consumer in the country. Address H X 726, Tribune office.

CORRESPONDENT—IN BOOK DEPARTMENT; to answer letters and adjust complaints direct with the consumer in the country. Address H X 724, Tribune office.

MAN—TO ASSIST IN SHIPPING IN WHOLEsale house; prefer one with knowledge of leather. Address H O 567, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WHO HAS HAD EXP. AS LEDger man and who is capable of doing rapid and accurate work; must come well recommended and be able to bond with fidelity company; answer stating age, exp., and refs., Address H O 568, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES, CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONAL OPENINGS WITH THE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

BY HARVEY TRUE TRADING CO.; 20 SALESmen and 5 purchasing agents of good reputation and those now out of employment who have had experience in their line; must be residents of Chicago at present; good prospects of an advance; state salary expected. Also a young man, speaking German, who can do typewriting. Address H O 576, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS—FOR "LIFE AND REIGN OF Queen Victoria," by the eminent authors Murat Halstead and A. J. Munson; 10 years in preparation; indorsed by highest dignitaries of two continents; sells on sight; 700 pages; richly illustrated; only $1.50; to introduce this book everywhere and advertise us for future business, every person answering this ad will be entitled to present each subscriber with a $5 premium free. This plan is sweeping the country. Agents will win; no contracts to sign. Complete book this week; biggest terms; drop all trash and clear $300 a month. Outfit free.

The Historian Co., Dept. W., Chicago.

CANVASSERS—HUSTLERS; $5 DAY; EVERY town. Magnus Hess Co., 195 Washington-st.

CATHOLIC MEN OR WOMEN TO VISIT CATHolic families; good pay. Call Room 556, 158 Adams-st. from 9 to 12 and 4 to 5.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMAN—TO visit general merchandise trade; must be able to show clean record; permanent position to right man. Address Box 814, Chicago.

FINE, PERMANENT SIDE LINE FOR MAN covering the retail trade. R 671, Tribune.

GENTLEMAN—WHO CAN AND WILL SOLICIT insurance; liberal contract to right party; an old line HOME company, up to date, and prosperous; old established business; good salary to man who has the ability to handle the trade; state age, experience, and reference in full. Address R 647, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — TO CALL ON DOCTORS ONLY, outside line; one for N. W. on behalf of the leading firm in the business; established trade; position permanent; applicant must be intelligent and indefatigable; state experience. Address F.-O. Box 858, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN — BY FEB. 20, TRAVELER, FOR Ill. and Wis.; natural ability and actness will count for more than experience; high commission contract; strictly staple line; references; bond and entire time required; high-priced men wanted. E. L. RICE, 33 Congress-st., Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS DRESS GOODS salesman to go to a city of 14,000; must speak English and German; good references required. Address L. M., care Marshall Field & Co., wholesale.

SALESMAN — OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address; the right party will secure profitable employment and good pay; must be between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society (DAVIS); 131 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS TYPEWRITER salesman, to sell staple; references required; experience; otherwise no attention. Address H O 550, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR HIGH-CLASS TAILORING; one who is well acquainted; state where employed; good salary will be paid to such a man. 42 Monroe-st., Palmer House.

SALESMAN—BRIGHT, BRAINY, AND WELLdressed man who can present a proposition of merit to the business men of Chicago; state full integrity and ability. Address N 458, Tribune.

SALESMAN — AN A NO. 1 SALESMAN CAN make from $2,500 to $3,500 per year calling on dry goods, notion, general store, and furnishing trade. Address N 470, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — EXPERT VINEGAR, BY OLD ESTablished factory; Indiana and Illinois; state experience, salary, or no attention. D 58, Tribune.

SALESMAN—CIGAR; EXPERIENCED HUSTler, to sell goods better class of trade; references and bond. Call 9-12 a. m., 2022 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED shoe salesman. Apply 103 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY AS A SIDE LINE DRY goods specialties direct from the looms to sell the country and cross road trade. Address ENADAL & CO., manufacturers, 213 Ionic-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN—PHARMACEUTICAL REPRESENtatives who have acquired the ability by experience to interview physicians and to sell the drug trade; must possess these qualifications to meet the requirements. Address R 237, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR FINE GROCERIES in towns or country; profitable, steady, desirable; headquarters for farmland men; established 29 years; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Q. W. LOVERIN & BROWNE CO., Chicago.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY, BY WHOLEsale grocery house, wholesale woolen house, etc., salary $12 up; watchmen, janitors, engineers, firemen, helpers in factories, young men to learn trades, farm managers, men to distribute circulars and mail up signs. NATIONAL AGENCY, 167-169 E. WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 14. 'PHONE 4048 MAIN.

SALESMEN AND SALESLADIES—CHICAGO and other cities; patented household articles; good commission. Address O 138, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CAPABLE OF EARNING $1,500 TO $2,000 a year; permanent position. E. J. STANLEY CO., 835, 225 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—VISITING FURNITURE TRADE in middle West; side line; easy sellers; side line. Lock Box 10, Reedsburg, Wis.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE HIGH GRADE PERfumes; $80 monthly above expenses; send 15c for sample and stock book. Lock Box 643, St. Louis.

SALESMEN—TO SOLICIT CITY TRADE ON salary. Apply at 210 State-st.

Boys.

BOY—FOR MESSENGER AND OFFICE WORK; 16 to 18 year old. References required. Call 889 N. Ashland-av.

Trades.

BAKERS — TEN EXPERIENCED BAKERS, with capital of $500 each, to operate bakery at Nome, Alaska, on cooperative or partnership plan. Address B. F. MILLER, 24 flat, 3840 Wabash-av.

BOILERMAKERS AND HELPERS—FOR WORK out of city; must be fully competent. Apply to C. O. WILLIAMS, Wyoming Hotel, 266 Clark-st.

COOKS—HEAD COOKS, TO SELL 20C BUTTER and spicy sauce. For sample see HORSERADISH JACK, 68 E. Randolph-st.

CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS MAN, FOR SILK waists; one who understands marking in patterns. Apply at once. TEASDALE, 230 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS LADIES' TAILORS — MUST thoroughly understand their business. Apply H. B. FRIEDMAN, 199 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

IRON MOLDERS—APPLY IN PERSON PROMPTly to Fraser & Chalmers' Foundry, West 12th-st. and Wanderer's Grove-av.; steady work to competent men; all union iron molders' attention is directed to the following letter from President Fox of the Iron Molders' Union of North America:

Office of the
IRON MOLDERS' UNION of North America,
Cincinnati, January 21, 1901.

Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—The action of the molders, declaring on strike in the foundry of your firm, without authority which has no official recognition from the IRON MOLDERS' UNION of North America, or local Union No. 233 of Chicago, Ill., of which they are members. Said action was illegal and a violation of our rules and laws, and the members of the IRON MOLDERS' UNION are authorized to accept employment in your foundry pending investigation of the alleged grievance and decision of Conference Committee, as provided in the New York agreement. To all members of our union who go to work we will guarantee the fullest recognition and support of our organization. Respectfully yours,
MARTIN FOX, President.

MACHINERY MOLDERS — THE NATIONAL Founders' Association and the Iron Molders' Union of North America are anxious to fill the foundry of Fraser & Chalmers, at Chicago, with first-class machinery molders as rapidly as possible; steady and permanent employment guaranteed to competent men. Address FRASER & CHALMERS, or apply in person at works, 12th-st. and Wanderer-av., Chicago.

MAN—GOOD, TO RUN STICKER; ALSO RIP and crosscut sawyer. Call 35 Fullerton-av.

PASSENGER CAR BODY BUILDERS—GOOD workmen can find steady work at Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

SHIRT CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS APPLY HARSHBERGER, 177 State-st.

STOVE PATTERNMAKERS—TWO, 1ST-CLASS. Apply at once, by wire or mail, to E. BEMENT & SONS, Lansing, Mich.

TINNER AND FURNACE MAN—MUST BE EXperienced on hot air and steam work. Address R 651, Tribune office.

TINNERS—JOB WORKMEN PREFERRED. Apply manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRER—YOUNG, Swedish preferred, for small Ohio town; must be competent; reference. Tel. N. 900, or call after 7 p. m., 424 E. Chicago-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—MUST HAVE CITY REFS. 459 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

House Servants.

HOUSEMAN—SINGLE [COLORED]; MUST BE a good man; give names of references. Address R 601, Tribune office.

SECOND COOK—AND HOUSEMAN. 116 5TH-av., Room 2.

Agents Wanted.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR PROTECTS YOU. WE issue more accident policies than any other similar company in the world because we issue the most popular and cheapest insurance written. One dollar a year pays for a $500 policy; other amounts in proportion. No assessments or dues. Death benefits, weekly indemnity, free medical attendance; many other original and popular features. Either sex between 16 and 65 years. $100,000 deposited with New York insurance department protects policyholders under our system. All claims promptly and liberally settled. Write for application blank. Reliable representatives wanted everywhere. The International Registry Co., 189 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 PER DAY GUARANteed in salary or commission for every day you are in our employ. This statement is not exaggerated. We want a general agent for your territory. Our goods sell at sight to every man, woman, or child in every office, factory, and home. A person that can sell anything can make a fortune; every article patented and never before sold in your territory. Exclusive agency granted and a free outfit of samples to start right to work sent you on receipt of your application. Write at once, as we only want one good man for your territory. Brabam Co., B. 330, Cincinnati, O.

$300 A MONTH SELLING "QUEEN VICTORIA'S Life"; grandest book. 650 pages, 125 illustrations [retail $1.75]; every one who buys a book gets free $2 worth of toilet soaps and perfumery; on this exclusive plan our agents sell 4 times as many of ours as of any other book published; commissions highest paid; send 10 cents for complete book and soap outfit. A. K. Advance Pub. Co., Cincinnati, O.

$1,500 PER ANNUM TO RELIABLE SALESmen handing our advertising novelty fans, etc.; 75 different styles; commissions enormous; we pay promptly on acceptance of all orders; for a side line our advertising novelties far outrank any other articles; write with references for our full and complete advice. American Novelty Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR CELEbrated 3 IN 1 and U. S.-are pressure lamps; exclusive territory; liberal terms; big profits; one hour more brilliant than electric arc. MARTIN & MOREHEAD, 31-37 W. Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monros Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—MINT MONEY SELLING WONDERful Takeapart." Sign Outfit; makes any sign; thousand names possible; just invented; beautiful; practical; every store buys; low-priced; 200% profit; no competition. A. P. BEHREND, 397 E. 23d-st., New York.

AGENTS — EVERYWHERE, GUARANTEED monthly compensation weekly introducing meritorious preparations; experience unnecessary; business permanent; small investment necessary; $10 outfit free; 7 years in business. MARVELLA CHEAPELL CO., X 42 River-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOR LUBRICATING OILS, MIXED paints, flexible rubber roofing paint, and specialties; very liberal terms. The Detroit Refining Co., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS—MAKE 100 PER CENT SELLING OUR combination cooky and biscuit cutter; sells in every home; send 10 cents for sample. C. A. PRATT & CO., Elgin, Ill.

$100 MONTHLY — NEW PATENT METALLIC bread boards; sample free. V., Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—LATEST THING OUT; 200 PER CENT profit; large list money-makers for stamp. National Novelty Co., Box 1105, Chicago, Ill.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Compound. Address Poultry Mfg. Co., Clinton, Kas.

AGENTS SELL OUR ALUMINUM CARD CASES and cards; big profits; circulars and samples free. Bunker Pig. Co., Dept. 24, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE S. S. ARC PRESsure lamps. F. SMITH, 1612 Harrison-st.

READ AND LEARN HONEST, STRAIGHTFORward offer in agent's column; write them.

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Shafting, pulleys, hangers, and sheaves.
Apply SWIFT & CO., purchasing department, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago.

FOR SALE—70 H.-P. McEWEN AUTOMATIC engine, 12x36; Babcock & Wilcox auto. engine, 12x7x10 duplex pump, 6x8 Crane D. C. elevator engine. The E. H. Wachs Co., 158 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—14 H.-P. GASOLINE ENG., $60; 6 H.-P. Lewis, $40; electric motors, $25 UP, reliable American pawnbrokers, 167 S. Clark-st.

PRIVATE FURNITURE AND PIANO LOANS, $20 to $100. Information cheerfully given. Call 70 La Salle-st., R. 34.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS AT COST — WE CAN SUIT every purse, and will give you the best the market affords for the least money; before making your purchase examine our stock and convince yourself of this fact; rentals $3. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 124 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 4116.

"THE CHICAGO"—$35.00.
Lower in price than the second-hand machines, more satisfactory than its high-priced competitors, highest efficiency and greatest durability, maxi-mum quality for minimum price. Chicago Writing Machine Co., 94-96 Wendell-st. 'Phone N 816.

WANT SECOND-HAND MIMEOGRAPH; STATE price. W. WEBSTER, 1515 Manhattan Bldg.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS — 75 STATE bought; scenic postal cards. P. Wolsieffer, 75 State.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FAIR INVESTIGATION

will convince intending purchasers of the su-perior claims of Kimball Pianos and Organs.

THEY ARE UNSURPASSED

in tone, action, and durability, and contain every modern improvement.

THEY ARE INDORSED

by the greatest living artists, and are used in the leading colleges, conservatories, and schools throughout the country.

THEY ARE MANUFACTURED IN CHICAGO

and sold at ONE SMALL FACTORY PROFIT for cash or on monthly installments.

ATTENTION IS CALLED

TO OUR

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS.

We shall continue during this week a special sale of second-hand pianos and organs which, at prices marked, are GREAT BARGAINS.

Some of these have been rented for a short time, some are slightly damaged in finish only, and some were taken in exchange for the Kimball. All in thorough repair and fully warranted.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME

to exchange your OLD SQUARE PIANO for an upright, as higher prices are paid now for squares than at any time during the year.

REED ORGANS (used), $15, $20, and $25.

ALL SPECIAL BARGAINS, as well as regular stock, are marked in PLAIN FIGURES.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857), S. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

SPECIAL PIANO VALUES
AT LYON & HEALY'S.

Choice of upwards of 100 new pianos of discon-tinued styles, and used pianos in good order.

This is a rare opportunity for economically dis-posed purchasers. Do not neglect to make an early visit of inspection.

Also note the following bargains in used pianos. All in fine playing order:

Three special mahogany case uprights, $150 each to close. Fischer walnut upright, $190; Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Dobson upright, $125; Chick-ering upright, $195; New England upright, $150; Smith upright, $150; Steinway upright, $250; fine Krakauer upright, largest size, quarter-sawed oak, $275; Leland mahogany upright, $150; Ash-land upright, $125; Chase upright, $150; Stein-way grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly reno-vated, $300; large mahogany Knabe upright, $275; two used Knabe grands at a sacrifice; Newhall upright, $125; fine Steinway square, $100; Hazel-ton cabinet grand, $175; Fischer upright, $165; Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; Sterling walnut upright, $175; Steinway square, $90; three used Steinway grands in perfect order, very low; Groyesteen & Fuller upright, $90; Huntington oak upright, $175; Kranich & Bach upright, $150; Fischer upright, $150; Kellar mahogany upright, $190; Steinway upright, $275; Brewster upright, $150; Lyon & Healy upright, $100; Washburn up-right, $150; and many others.

The new mahogany upright, with harp, sither, and mandolin effects, at $175, is exceedingly popu-lar. Also a style at $150.

Now on exhibition, the new advance 1901 styles of pianos from our great makers. These uprights contain charming new features, besides marking an epoch in piano prices.

Easiest of installment terms will be granted. Hand-some scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule for freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Inexpensive pianos bought from us may be ex-changed later toward the purchase of a Steinway or Knabe. Steinways and Knabes sold only by us.

New pianos to rent, $3 upward. Year's rent allowed if purchased.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

VOSE PIANOS.

1851 1901.

VOSE PIANOS.

Our annual stock taking shows that we have a large number of second-hand uprights and square pianos taken in trade during the holidays. These have been put in perfect repair by our expert workmen, and will be shown on our fourth floor this week. Call and see what a fine piano can be bought for a little money. We also have about 20 new Vose Ludwig uprights in discontinued styles at a discount of $100 from regular prices.

New pianos at all prices.

Easy terms of payment.

New pianos rented.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO
embodies the latest and best attainments in pianomaking.
THE CROWN PIANO CO. TO THE CONSUMER AT POPULAR PRICES and on EASY TERMS.

THE ANGELUS ORCHESTRAL PIANO PLAYER excels all others in
range of adaptation,
ease of execution,
Ease of management.
A FEW SLIGHTLY USED PLAYERS at reduced prices.

VARIOUS KINDS OF PIANOS, standard makes, at prices from $100 to $200.

PIANOS RENTED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.,
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash Ave.
249 Washington Boul.

WE SHALL CLOSE OUT THIS WEEK THE finest lot of second-hand upright and squares ever shown. You can have them at your own price, on payments if desired.

J. C. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

$140 BUYS A LARGE SIZE EMERSON PIANO, in first-class condition. Payments.

J. C. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

PIANOS—BARGAINS
THAT CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED.

Lyon & Healy	$ 70	Fischer	$ 87
Hale	95	Schubert	115
Imball	125	Sterling	140
Vose & Son	165	Gray	100
Knabe	210	Conover	170
Emerson	188	Steinway	275
New Eastern pianos			$140
New Story & Clark pianos			$350 to $1,000
50 square pianos			$12 up

Pianos rented $2.50 up. Pianos tuned.
STORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash-av.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 WABASH-AV. Chicago's oldest piano manufacturers. Legitimate values in first-class pianos. Real bargains in second-hand pianos. Pianos rented with privilege of purchase. Agency for the "HARMONIST," the latest "pi-ano-player." Best in tone, easy to play; a child can manipulate it. Affords greatest variety of ar-tistic effects. Don't fail to call and hear it.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

A BEAUTIFUL STEINWAY UPRIGHT, LATEST design, mahogany case, as good as new, $375.

J. C. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, IN GOOD condition, $150.

J. C. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

$80 BUYS A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO FOR BE-ginners; payments.

J. C. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

150 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS; Wegman, Haines & Co., Foster, Bryant, Holmes, and others; easy payments, $5, $6, and $7 per month; rent, $3 and $4 month; second-hand pianos, $90 up.

J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av., 2d floor, near Madison.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS—BEWARE OF spurious imitations offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND UP-right pianos from $50 to $250; Steinways, Chick-ering, Hallet & Davis, and many others; easy pay-ments; pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month; rent allowed if purchased. Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an "EVERETT" piano.

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
200 to 206 Wabash-av.

$155 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO; $90 buys a Fischer upright piano; both in excel-lent condition; fully guaranteed; easy payments. Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

EMERSON, SOHMER AND TWICHELL PIANOS for sale by

J. C. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

THIS WILL BE A GOOD WEEK FOR PIANO buyers; we have used uprights at $85, $100, $110, and up; also a full line of beautiful Chase, Hack-ley, and Cunville pianos. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 259 Wabash-av.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE, PARIS, 1900, TO BALD-win pianos. Try them. STRONG & LEIMERT, 257 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS. Fine display; new styles; low prices. Thomson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS REPRESENTED IN Chicago solely by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash. Send for bulletin of second-hand pianos.

KNABE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, NEARLY new; a great bargain; $250.

J. C. TWICHELL, 231 Wabash-av.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, $125, in mahogany; special bargain. Melville Clark Piano Co., 396-402 W. Madison-st.

PIANOS TUNED, REPAIRED, EQUAL TO NEW; good uprights, $75. NICHOLSON, 11 Lincoln-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF NEW STYLE PIANOS IN ALL woods, all finishes, are unexcelled in work-manship, action, touch, and tone; every piano war-rantsd for ten years; prices reasonable; terms easy. Buy of the manufacturer. Established 1873.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Dunham uprights, $125 each.
Emerson uprights, $95, $115, $125.
Vose & Sons uprights, $115, $135, $135.
Decker & Sons uprights, $135, $140.
Wesser Bros. uprights, $75, $85.
Behning uprights, $110.
Hallett & Cumston uprights, $105.
Bradford upright, $125.
Steinway grand, $150.
Peass uprights, $65, $85, $95.
Decker Bros. uprights, $145, $165.
Julius Bauer upright, $125.
Hale upright, $65.
Square pianos, each $20, $35, $45, $50.
Organs, $15, $25, $35 each.

WE SELL ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, moved, repaired, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I HAVE THREE DISTINCT BRANCHES OF business, one a manufacturing business at St. Paul, Minn., which is forty miles from my home, and my other business I find it impossible to per-sonally look after all, and have decided to sell the St. Paul business; a good business-man with $15,000 to $20,000 can step into a thoroughly es-tablished and paying business at once; the plant, business, books, and reputation are open for ex-amination; one or two business will be satis-fied. Address J. L. BAKER, Merchants' Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—SAMPLE—
Any old thing;
Any new thing;
Any good thing,
that sells; first hand preferred, for the HARVEY TRUE TRADING CO., 125 Clark-st.

PUBLISHING HOUSE THAT HAS WON THE most distinguished medals of the nineteenth cen-tury wants capable business-man with $2,000, to take exclusive management of its business at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo; state refer-ences, experience, and salary wanted. Address N 708, Tribune office.

ACCOUNT OF OTHER ENGAGEMENTS WILL sell half interest mfg. business for $2,500 to ac-ceptable pushing party who can invest; office de-vices for lumber, dry goods, grain and packing houses; big business; large profits. Address R 642, Tribune office.

WANTED—$40,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL IN established manufg. business, with or without services of investor; if desired will make stock to per cent preferred; best investigation solicited. Address, with references, R 624, Tribune office.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD SAFE 2 PER CENT A month investment? We have such company; is paying and has for seven years 2 per cent a month. We have a small block to sell at par. W. H. AN-DERSON, 58-56 Dexter Bldg., 84 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEADING MEN'S FURNISH-ing store, established 20 years, in large Western city; rare opportunity to secure fine established business; investigate quick. Address G 8 18, Tribune office.

MAN—RAILROAD BUSINESS; SALARY, $100 month; can have interest in profits worth

DECLARE WAR ON TICKET SCALPERS.

Chairmen of All Passenger Associations Meet in Chicago and Organize.

MORE REVENUE THE AIM.

Will Prevent Alterations of Tickets and Enforce State Laws on Brokers.

IMMIGRANT RATE SESSION.

Chairmen of all the passenger associations in the United States held a conference at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday for the purpose of organizing from their own membership a protective association for the prevention of frauds of all kinds upon the passenger departments of the roads.

There were present James Charlton of the Transcontinental, E. E. MacLeod of the Western, Charles M. Pratt of the Southwestern, T. C. Donald of the Central, Joseph Richardson of the Southeastern, L. P. Farmer of the Trunk lines, and W. E. Weeks of the New England.

The efforts of the new association will be directed especially against manipulation of tickets by scalpers in such a way as to deprive the roads of a large amount of revenue. All efforts heretofore made to suppress ticket scalping have proved fruitless and all hope of prevailing upon Congress to pass an anti-ticket scalping law has practically been abandoned. It was therefore deemed necessary, in order to drive ticket scalpers out of the market, to unite all the passenger associations in the work.

It is understood the new association of chairmen will undertake the enforcement of the various State laws prohibiting ticket-scalping and will investigate all cases of alteration of tickets, forgery of signatures, alteration of destination, etc.

It is also proposed that the new association shall use its utmost efforts to have tariff rates strictly maintained by all roads.

General Passenger Agents of Western roads have gone to New York to attend a meeting tomorrow to consider Western immigrant affairs. Relations of the Canadian Pacific with the New York immigrant clearing-house will be one of the subjects that will engage the attention of the meeting. The Western Immigrant bureau has had considerable trouble during the last year or two on account of its inability to check the Canadian Pacific's rate-cutting propensities. Ever since the war on Kootenai rates the Canadian Pacific has been intractible, and it is now proposed to get it to agree to observe the rules and regulations of the bureau by allowing it a certain proportion of immigrant business from New York to the Northwest.

Another important matter to be adjusted will be the unauthorized payment of excess commissions by some of the immigrant agents. The business of Immigrant Agent McDowell will receive special considerartion. When the bureau was organized he was barred from being one of its agents. Nevertheless, he has been able to handle a large amount of business, and has routed it over the Wabash and the Union Pacific railroads. Lately he has taken the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road into his favor, and has been ticketing a large number of passengers over it. These roads will be asked to explain why they receive so many favors from McDowell.

Earnings, expenses, etc., of the Erie railway for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1900, were as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross	$8,706,874	$8,416,509	$290,633
Oper. expenses	6,000,430	6,279,665	210,765
Net	2,530,434	2,839,812	309,378
Other income	254,746	245,678	*28,068
Total income	2,784,240	2,985,553	281,813
Charges	2,279,130	2,241,852	*37,278
Balance	505,110	623,701	318,591

*Increase.

MAYOR YIELDS TO RAILROAD.

Objections to Franklin Street Bridge by Chicago and Northwestern Are Sustained.

After a conference with Mayor Harrison President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad announced that his company would not accept the Kinzie street track elevation ordinance with the amendment allowing the construction of a bridge at Franklin street. As the War department, it is believed, would not permit the construction of a bridge there on the ground that it would be to the detriment of river commerce, the Mayor agreed to amend the ordinance by striking out this reservation. He will send the amended measure to the Council on Monday night for approval. The objection of the railroad company was that the bridge or its viaducts would run through the emigrant station of the company.

The Judiciary committee yesterday recommended for passage Alderman Nelson's ordinance providing that passenger elevators be provided with automatic air cushions to prevent accident. Elevator Inspector Magoon of the Building department explained the action of the safety device.

MUNGER WILL CONTEST ENDS.

Suits Opposing Bequests of $200,000 to Charity Dropped—Art Institute Gives Pictures.

The suits brought by Mrs. Cornelia Thomas and Arthur L. Munger to break the will of Albert A. Munger, have been dropped. Mr. Munger died in 1898, leaving an estate valued at $4,000,000. As a result of the action in court yesterday four Chicago charitable institutions will receive bequests aggregating $200,000. The Art Institute, also, will keep the Munger art collection, valued at $125,000.

The bequests to charity in the will were:

Womens and Children's Hospital, $50,000.
Chicago Foundlings' Home, $50,000.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, $50,000.
Home for Incurables, $50,000.

By the will each of the principal heirs received $50,000. Several smaller bequests were made, and Alexander A. and George A. McKay were made residuary legatees.

WAITRESSES WIN A STRIKE.

Walk Out of Pure Food Cafe, Demanding Another Manager, and Carry Point Quickly.

Eighty-two waitresses in the Pure Food Restaurant, Washington and State streets, struck yesterday morning because of dislike for the manager, and refused to return to work till he was removed late in the afternoon. The restaurant has been in the hands of the Chicago Title and Trust company as receiver for three weeks, but yesterday was sold to a new company. Manager Charles McGinn, who had been absent during the interregnum, was reinstated, and the girls walked out. At 5 p. m. Manager McGinn left and the girls returned to work.

HEAR CONFESSIONS AT JAIL.

Five Catholic Priests Inaugurate Religious Service to Be Repeated Once Each Month.

At the request of many of the prisoners Catholic priests will hear confession in the jail once each month. Yesterday afternoon the chapel was given over to four priests from the Holy Name Cathedral and one from the Italian church, who heard sixty-one prisoners.

Home School Students, E. Benj. Andrews, Prest. Wanted—The names and addresses of students who have enrolled in the "Home School of Correspondence." Further particulars by mail. Address B 707, Tribune office.

PARK EMPLOYES MUST GO

LINCOLN BOARD ORDERS THAT THE PAY ROLL BE SLASHED.

Lack of Funds to Delay Improvements and Result in the Suspension of Forty Per Cent of the Men, Who Already Are Working on Three-Fourths Time—Money Even Denied to Prevent Animals Escaping from Their Cages—Bids Are Held Up.

Wholesale suspension of employes and the abandonment of numerous projected improvements confront the Lincoln Park board, which finds itself without funds to carry out its work on the scale attempted. An order yesterday was issued to Superintendent Redleske to cut the pay roll 40 per cent. The board has $145,253 to complete the year, which sum, with a pay roll and current expenses amounting to $13,000 a month, would leave a trifle over $2,000 for improvements which are considered absolutely necessary.

As the employés of the board are now working only three-fourths of their time, Superintendent Redleske says he does not see where he can make a further reduction.

During the meeting Commissioner Lundquist informed the board that the wolves were escaping from the animal quarters because the wire netting was broken. He asked permission to buy enough netting to make repairs, but the request was denied.

Commissioner Grier called the attention of the board to the condition of its finances, and said that unless a reduction be made the board would be without funds in a few months. Under ordinary conditions, he said, the $145,253 available would carry the board through seven months. Superintendent Redleske reported that he had cut the pay roll to the lowest possible limit, but he was informed by President Gansbergen that he must make further reductions, perhaps cut the monthly pay roll in two.

"Every employé of the board is working on three-fourths time now," protected Superintendent Redleske. "I went through the storm with only six extra men. I have now about 120 men on the roll and in the summer it is necessary to employ nearly 300 to keep the park in good condition."

The board is allowed $267,000 each year and an expenditure of $15,000 is required to collect this. Fifty thousand dollars goes to the sinking fund, while this year $25,000 must be set aside to meet the indebtedness incurred by the construction of the Ohio street breakwater. The annual pay roll requires at least $130,000, so little remains for improvements and repairs.

CHURCH RITE IN MURDER TRIAL.

Judge Holdom Rules That Extreme Unction Is Proof a Man Knew He Was Dying.

The administering of the Catholic sacrament of extreme unction was held by Judge Holdom yesterday to be proof that a man knew he was dying. The decision was in the case of August Becker, on trial for the murder of Matthias J. Schillo. The State offered as evidence the ante-mortem statement of Schillo and the defense objected on the ground that Schillo did not know he was dying when he signed the paper accusing Becker. Brother Wendel of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital explained the sacrament and Judge Holdom admitted the statement.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—211385—Ill. Watch Co. vs. Peter Lapp and Lem. W. Fiore; jud. for pl., $1,882.61.—181582—Mary O'Connor vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on finds, $375; satisfied.

Judge Chytraus—208186—People, use of Mary E. Phillips, vs. William H. and Francis L. Sisson and John D. Morton; pl. withdrawn; by defft. $10,000; debt $7,056.89 and costs; debt to be discharged, etc.

Judge Kavanagh—201022—Joseph L. Van Osdel vs. Harry C. Forsberg and Vincent A. Reborl; on finds, $300.

Judge Brentano—206090—May Francis vs. City; on finds, $1,000.

Judge Baker—213087—Chicago Wine and Liquor Co. vs. Constantine and Pauline Scharkofsky; by defft. $625.86.

Judge Waterman—178049—Charles J. Jones vs. Edward L. Yarlott; on ver., $500.

Judge Dunne—177151—Myra F. Lester vs. City; on finds, $400.

Judge Haney—211760—Bowles Live Stock Com. Co. vs. O. and Amelia C. Scudder; on finds, $1,300, satisfied.—204190—James Warren vs. Swift & Co.; on finds, $525, satisfied.

Judge Neely—177274—Frank D. Desmore vs. City; on finds, $1,000.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—5598—Montague vs. Butler; dec.—5856—Watson vs. Lubbi; dec. sale.—207791—Efferts vs. Efferts; dec. div.—5900—Foster vs. Fisher; dec.—1270—Pieper vs. Pieper; dec.

Judge Chetlain—5901—Ernest vs. Palmer; dec. sale.—5767—Hamburger vs. Elliott; dec.—5760—Cohn vs. Elliott; dec.—208408—Fruyn vs. Fruyn; dec. div.

Judge Tuthill—6294—Lords vs. Lords; dec. div.—6219—Blumenthal vs. Fever; dec. sale.

Judge Baker—5476—Harvey vs. McGuire; dec. sale.—5798—Vance vs. Palmer; dec. sale.—1225 [b. c.]—Dicks vs. Hutnigle; dec.

Judge Waterman—6194—Bryers vs. Gould; def. dec.

Judge Dunne—6328—Kook vs. Knok; dec.—5567—Chase vs. Chase; dec.—194956—Stoltzenfeldt vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co.; dec.—6406—Hoeps vs. Wurffel; dec. sale.—6043—Kraemer vs. Jacobi; dec. sale.—213635—Wilson vs. Riderberg; dec.—5786—Peterson vs. Peterson; dec.—214144—Gossert vs. Gossert; dec.—6265—Roslo vs. Roslo; dec.—213484—Prior vs. Prior; dec.—210677—Keck vs. Keck; dec.—211224—McCoy vs. McCoy; dec.—213671—Robb vs. Robb; dec.—214786—Schaefer vs. Schaefer; dec.—213586—Earls vs. Earls; dec.—214175—Klemme vs. Klemme; dec.—6210—Ortel vs. English; dec. sale.—3722—Grade vs. Wilder; def. dec.

Judge Haney—6478—Collcutt vs. Collcut; dec. div.

Judge Bishop—5304—Dewes vs. Pearce; dec. sale.

Judge Neely—206337—Pike vs. Schoenberger; dec.—5262—Christman vs. Turner; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

5285—A. E. Wright; liabilities, $4,400; assets, $800; J. W. Walsh, atty.

5286—Herman Schott; liabilities, $1,700; no assets; M. R. Harris, atty.

5287—Andrew Williams; liabilities, $1,500; no assets; Fowler Bros., attys.

5288—Max Greenzard; liabilities, $800; assets, $400; Louis Ziv, atty.

5289—Francis M. Bradshaw; liabilities, $70,400; no assets; H. A. Daugherty, atty.

5290—Edward L. Shover; liabilities, $200; no assets; O'Donnell & Brady, attys.

5291—Marcus Feist; liabilities, $1,000; no assets; no atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Bishop—4217, 4153, 4401, 3682, 3497, 2176, 2750, 4334, 4528, 4562, 4576, 4616, 4629, 4638, 4641.

Judge Brentano—Trial call 6234, 6065, 5831, 2564, 5774, 6225, 6498, 6574, 6576, 6383, 6222, 6665. On trial 5811.

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call 558, 5902, 564. On trial 6-0.

Judge Stein—Trial call 6090, 166750, 3720, 1644, 4986.

Judge Ball—Trial call 5833, 6488, 4940, 7305, 7273, 7364, 7068, 6900, 6281, 5568, 6735, 7369, 7370, 7373, 6722, 6907, 6734, 6192.

Judge Haney—Trial call 7397, 3620, 4411, 7175, 6303, 7104, 6270, 7539, 10309, 1924, 3728, 7612, 7626, 7693, 7782, 7836, 5057.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call 5097, 198772, 5685, 205345, 5393.

Judge Chytraus—Trial call 9825, 6326, 6704, 6703, 6880, 6962, 6965, 6969, 7053, 6792, 7149, 7238, 7239, 1242, 7250, 7283, 7292, 7294, 7295, 7419, 7422, 7425, 7424, 7431, 7433.

Judge Tuthill—Submitted mandamus case; chancery case 2924; contested motions.

Judge Hutchinson—On trial, 5483.

Judge Waterman—Trial call, 1148, 3145, 2542, 2817, 3175, 3194, 3211, 1371, 1578, 3222, 3234, 3260, 3273, 3277, 3284, 3289, 3310, 3521, 3329. On trial, 3131.

Judge Neely—Trial call, City vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co., 5042, 6176, 6245, 6255, 6258, 6321, 6390, 6395, 6404, 6515, 6718, 6537, 6569, 6576, 6610, 6624½, 6668, 6700, 6706, Bobien vs. Bobien.

Judge Clifford—Trial call, 4006, 4078, 4252, 4054, 4409, 4419, 4453, 4469, 4485, 4511, 4521, 4582 4845, 4567, 4568. On trial, 4065.

Judge Burke—Trial call, 7731, 8851, 5481, 9004. On trial, 7474.

Judge Baker—On trial, 210654.

Judge Dunne—Trial call, 2615, 1010, 2934, 5194, 3000, 3106, 3123, 3134, 2850. On trial, 2929.

Judge Gary—Trial call 7381, 5457, 6240, 7678, 528, 529, 531, 652, 654, 10117, 7662, 6797, 6515. On trial 5535.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course.

Judge Tuley—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—767, 210, 266, 727, 2047, 2048.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2396, 2100, 1671, 1258.

Judge Holdom—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—3128, 406, 867, 2185.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 7—Call not extended.

Judge Cutting—Probate Court—Estates of Charles C. Housel; Elizabeth Houlihan; Charles A. Johnson; Celeste Joly; Joseph B. Keen; August Klinger; Augusta Kuttner; Nellie M. Land; Elizabeth A. Larkin; Herman M. Loomis; Maggie G. Messinger; Anna Mary Muno; Bella Nelson; Michael J. O'Brien; Mary Isabella Oswald; Margaret H. Paulson; Philander P. Pease; John Pettis; Harry D. Pressey; Nathan M. Plotke; Salvator Polis.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Bunn—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—755.

Judge Kohlsaat—United States District Court—Motions of course.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—20717 on trial.

Judge Kohlsaat—25506, 25507, 25511, 25512, 25520, 25542, 25554, 25568, 25577, 25588, 25591, 22501 on trial.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Peoria, Pekin and Terminal Railway Company vs. Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus allowed.

Cummings vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; motion by plaintiff in error for oral judgment denied; motion by defendant in error to strike petition for rehearing from the files denied.

McPherson vs. Morrell; motion by appellant for leave to file certified copy or reply brief filed in the Appellate Court denied.

Post Printing and Publishing Company vs. Associated Press [two cases]; petitions dismissed at the request of relator.

Scott vs. Scott; motion and stipulation that plaintiff in error need not comply with the rules of the court with respect to filing briefs denied.

Whalen vs. Stephens; motion for leave to file certified copy of appellant's brief in Appellate Court denied.

Gross vs. Weaver; dismissed on short record.

City of Chicago vs. John A. Spoor and H. Walter Webb; suggestion of the death of H. Walter Webb and motion for leave to continue in the name of John A. Spoor; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

City of Roodhouse vs. Briggs; motion by appellant to strike abstracts and briefs from files.

Hermann vs. Highway Commissioners; motion by appellant for time to file abstracts and brief.

Burnett vs. People; confession of error by Attorney General and motion to reverse and remand for correction.

People vs. James Miller; motion that Charles F. Lewis and Joseph W. Moses be substituted as attorneys for relator and that the order referring the case to George Bass, Master in Chancery, be vacated and the cause referred to Morris St. P. Thomas.

Crandall vs. Lyon; motion by appellee to retax costs.

Motion for leave to file petition for the reinstatement of Alonzo Hill.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fire insurance men belonging to the Chicago Underwriters' association met at 157 La Salle street last night, and took steps to organize an insurance club. The object of the club will be to make the details of the business more thoroughly understood among the men who write policies and the people who buy them. George Hass of the Atlas was temporary chairman, and I. H. Struple of the Glens Falls was secretary. A. T. Graham, E. A. Bremner, C. J. Lund, I. H. Struble, Aubrey Warren, Otto Gnadinger, H. M. Power, and George Hass were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and bylaws to be presented at a meeting next Wednesday night.

At a meeting of underwriters and adjusters in the rooms of the Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday it was voted that a committee should represent the meeting at the funeral of George S. Wilson, which is to take place at 10 a. m. on Thursday, at 3521 Vernon avenue. Addresses were delivered by E. M. Teal, A. P. Redfield, Holger de Roode, W. P. Fox, and others. T. H. Smith acted as chairman.

The fire loss for the United States and Canada for January amounts to $16,574,950. This greatly exceeds the losses for the same month in 1900 and 1899. The figures are:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
January	$10,718,000	$11,756,300	$16,574,950

In 234 fires the losses amounting to $10,000 or more were as follows:

$ 10,000 to $ 20,000		90
20,000 to 30,000		39
30,000 to 50,000		41
50,000 to 75,000		13
75,000 to 100,000		11
100,000 to 200,000		21
200,000 to 2,750,000		9
Total		234

There were nine fires in which the losses were $200,000 or more:

Sheboygan, Wis., coal dock and other property	$ 200,000
Brooklyn, N. Y., steamers and warehouses	480,000
Cincinnati, O., theater and other	230,000
Des Moines, Ia., department store	567,000
Baltimore, Md., show building and animals	215,000
New York City, cigar box factory and silk label factory	1,140,000
Montreal, Que., wholesale millinery store	280,000
Montreal, Que., Board of Trade Building and wholesale stores	2,750,000
Montreal, Que., butter and cheese warehouses	260,000

The amendment introduced in the Legislature last Tuesday which proposes to take away from the State Superintendent of Insurance the authority to commence suits against companies and again vest it in the Attorney General of Illinois, is attracting considerable attention in local insurance circles. Two years ago the State Insurance department was given authority to proceed directly against all classes of insurance companies charged with violation of the State laws, and in Cook County Perry Hull, attorney of the department, has been successful in barring from the State several unlicensed companies and causing them to be fined.

"Insurance in all its branches is technical in its nature," said a prominent underwriter yesterday, "and the legal part of the State department is better served by its being directly connected with headquarters. For this reason alone the change was made from the Attorney General's office to the State Insurance Superintendent in 1899. Now the plan is made to change it back. Recently, for the first time in the history of Illinois, convictions were secured against four unlicensed companies doing business in the State and fines of $5,000 imposed in each case. These fines, when collected, will go into the State Treasury.

"The principal legal proceedings to be brought in the State are in Chicago, where the efforts of unlicensed companies and 'wildcat' and 'underground' concerns and sinsurance corporations with impaired capital need the constant attention of the State Insurance department. Direct legal action is now secured when needed, while, had the drawing up of legal papers to go through the Attorney General's office, much valuable time might be lost. I am informed that the amount of fines so far received from insurance companies have more than repaid any expense that the State has been put to in enforcing the insurance law."

No Change to Hot Springs, Ark. Through sleeping car to Hot Springs, Ark., without change, via Memphis and Little Rock, carried daily on Illinois Central fast "limited" train, leaving Chicago at 6:10 p. m. Literature and reservations at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Central 2705.

SELL FIRST CANAL STONE.

DRAINAGE TRUSTEES FIX PRICE FOR ROCK ALONG CHANNEL.

Small Quantity Disposed Of at the Rate of Fifteen Cents Per Cubic Yard, Which Would Establish a Value of $2,000,000 on What Remains—To Remove Obstructions at the Washington Street Tunnel, Thus Affording Relief for the Vesselmen.

The Sanitary District became $15 richer yesterday when the Trustees made the first sale of the stone which lines the canal. Six carloads of fifteen cubic yards each were disposed of at 15 cents per yard. Scattered along the canal are 13,000,000 cubic yards of stone, which is worth about $2,000,000 at the price made yesterday. It is expected, now that the price has been set, that large sales will follow.

The board also took steps to aid navigation at the Washington street tunnel by removing the obstructions of brickwork. In the reconstruction of the tunnel a roof of brick was left, extending to the piles on the west side of the river and to the abutment of the bridge in the middle, leaving only twenty feet of clear space in the center. When this was done the engineers said boats big enough to touch on both sides would never navigate the lakes. But they did, and have been grounding on the brick ever since. The removal of the brickwork will give seventeen feet of water the entire width of the draw, or as much as at La Salle street. The cost of the change will be about $1,500.

CRIME DUE TO LAX SYSTEMS.

Bureau of Associated Charities Officers Reply to the Charges of Josiah Flynt.

Lax systems of long standing rather than political conditions are held in a statement issued yesterday by officers of the Associated Bureau of Charities to be responsible for crime and vagrancy in Chicago.

The statement is in reply to the charges of collusion between Chicago criminals and the Police department made by Josiah Flynt in a recent magazine article.

The statement reads in part as follows:

Exasperating as conditions are, it were unfair to lay them to any one officer or set of officers. They are the outgrowth of long years of such laxity in dealing with vagrants that the laws against vagrancy have been almost forgotten. The city's financial difficulties have been such that the police force has been crippled and the places of confinement for misdemeanants and petty criminals inadequately supported.

The police have been so busy dealing with particular crimes that they have not had time to work back to the sources of crime—namely: the throngs of idle, vicious tramps, infesting the city.

The present administration is given credit for making efforts to reduce the vagrancy evil.

PRIZE FIGHT HELD IN MAYWOOD.

"Irish Corkey" Knocks Out "Murphy's Mascot"—"Woman's Club Declares for an Investigation.

Residents of Maywood, Melrose Park, and Harlem were startled last night when they learned that a prize fight had been held in Shannahan's Hall in Maywood the night before. In the third round "Murphy's Mascot" was knocked out by "Irish Corkey."

The prize fight took place during an entertainment which was given under the auspices of the North American union. It is said that the bout was witnessed by more than a hundred persons, a large number of them being citizens of the three suburbs. The referee, it is said, was "Andy" Connors, while a physician of Melrose Park was timekeeper.

Members of the Twentieth Century Woman's club said last night that the matter would be investigated.

GERMAN GARDEN IN A CLUB.

Athletic Association Gives a Novel Entertainment to Hundreds of Guests—Closes at Midnight.

Midnight closing was observed last night at the Chicago Athletic club. Otherwise it was as near a German restaurant as fancy lanterns, German dishes, and German music could make it. The Prussian eagle bore the Cherry circle on its breast, and "Hoch der Kaiser" was mixed with "Dixie." A town crier, in a uniform puffed out with pillows, announced the hours in German. When the crier reached 12 the garden closed.

The garden will continue today and athletic games will have a place on the program.

THE SOROSIS SHOE
TRADE MARK.

NOT "MARKED DOWN!"

There's a good business reason for "marking down" odd lots of special merchandise to clean out all the straggling remnants. It's not at all likely the same goods will ever again be exactly duplicated.

But why "mark down" shoes? Leather is getting dearer all the time, and wages keep going up. A shoe isn't a perishable article. It's a staple of the staplest kind.

The right shoe at the right price will always sell. Of course, if it has been *marked up* too high in the first place there is nothing else to do but to "mark down" again and keep on "marking down" till they strike a price at which they will "go."

SOROSIS shoes are always sold at *one price*. They are not marked up before the holiday trade and marked down after. You need never be afraid of passing the window and seeing the shoe you bought last week at $6.00 now marked down to $3.00 or less.

It's a square deal all the year round.

A SOROSIS STORE EXCLUSIVELY
SCHLESINGER & MAYER

"Accurate-to-the-Second"
DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHES
Highest Grade American Watches
Are "Lever Set" and Cannot "Set" in the Pocket
Look for the name Dueber in case.
Look for these "Trade Marks" on the works:
"SPECIAL RAILWAY" 23 Jewels — "SPECIAL RAILWAY" 21 Jewels
"JOHN HANCOCK" 21 Jewels — "NEW RAILWAY" 17 Jewels
"THE 400" is the Best Ladies' Watch Made
Send for "Guide to Watch Buyers."
THE DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS, Canton, Ohio

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.
OVERCOATS AND SUITS.

$15 buys an outfit worth $30.
EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR TO-DAY THAT WILL arouse widespread interest because everybody knows The Hub's offers are strictly bona fide in every sense....OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS, also fine qualities of ALL-WOOL SUITS, which have been selling right along at $12 and $15 each, will be cleared away to-day for..... $7.50
Finer lines of Suits and overcoats at reductions of 25 & 40%

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.
WILSON BROS.' GLOVES
THIS WELL-KNOWN FIRM'S entire sample line of mittens, dress, street and driving gloves, offered, beginning to-day, at
50c on the Dollar.
KID, DOGSKIN, GOAT AND REINDEER ... only 5 or 6 of a kind and of the very highest grades made.
$1.00 gloves and mittens..... 50c
$1.50 gloves and mittens..... 75c
$2.00 gloves and mittens.....$1.00
$3.00 gloves and mittens.....$1.50
Of course no such glove offer is possible elsewhere in Chicago....

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Main and Basement Departments.
A Saving on Hosiery.
During our great Annual Box Sale of Men's, Women's, and Children's "Burlington Fast Black" Hosiery, the box prices are
from 20% to 30% below regular prices, if bought singly.
Only in lots of ½ dozen are these prices made.

Women's "Burlington Fast Black" Cotton Hose, made of the best American cotton, per box of ½ doz. pairs, 55c and 80c. Women's Imported "Burlington Fast Black" Cotton Hose, full regular made, extra fine grade of Maco yarn, double soles and high spliced heels, medium and heavy weights in plain black; also with ribbed tops, white soles and all white feet at, per box of ½ doz. pairs, $1.05, $1.25, $1.55, $2.85, $3.75.
Women's Out Size Imported "Burlington Fast Black" Cotton Hose, full regular made of extra fine grade of Maco yarn in plain black, black with white soles and all white feet, at, per box of ½ doz. pairs, $1.25, $1.55, $2.35, $3.75.
Children's "Burlington Fast Black" ribbed Cotton Hose, in plain black and black with white soles:

Sizes	5, 5½, 6	6½, 7, 7½	8, 8½, 9
Box ½ doz. pairs	$1.10	$1.35	$1.50

Children's "Burlington Fast Black" Seamless Cotton Half Hose, per box of ½ doz. pairs, 45c, 55c, 65c, and 75c.

Sizes	6, 6½, 7	7½, 8, 8½	9, 9½, 10
Box ½ doz. pairs	$1.75	$2.15	$2.50

Men's "Burlington Fast Black" Seamless Cotton Half Hose, per box of ½ doz. pairs, 45c, 55c, 65c and 75c.
Men's Imported "Burlington Fast Black" Cotton Half Hose, full regular made, of extra fine quality Maco yarn, double soles and high spliced heels, in plain black, with white soles or with all white feet, at per box of ½ doz. pairs, $1.05, $1.15, $1.65 and $2.25.

Wall Papers
We are now receiving our new Wall Papers from England, Germany and France, and our stock is acquiring a completeness unexcelled in selection and value.
Prices from 10 cents per roll upwards.
Marshall Field & Co.

FURS
Remodeling and Repairing
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE PRICES RIGHT. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
A. BISHOP & CO.
156 STATE STREET.

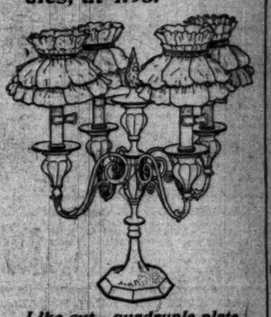
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 1637 INDIANA av., Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1901.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Chicago Harbor will be received until 12 noon, central time, March 12, 1901, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application.
J. H. WILLARD, Maj., Eng'rs.

Revell's Desks....
THE LOWEST PRICES.
Adams & Wabash.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR ALL THE NEWS.

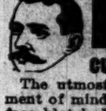
MANDEL BROTHERS.
Chiffon hats 7.50

Today shown for the first time—the new dainty chiffon hats, especially adapted for those who contemplate a Southern trip—new color effects, at 7.50

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Candelabra, 4.95
Today a special sale of candelabra, complete with silk shades and wax candles, at 4.95.

Like cut—quadruple plate on white metal—one of the greatest bargains ever offered. We only have 500 at the price—4.95.
Fourth floor.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Sale odd pictures
Two large tables filled with pictures which formerly sold as high as $2.50—odd lots discovered during stock-taking—beautiful and desirable subjects—while they last— 50c
Fourth floor.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE Ex M. MARK
THE BEST MADE

PIMPLY FACES

CURED NOW STAY CURED
The utmost grace of heart or refinement of mind is unrewarded through a face blotched with impurities and discolorations. No matter of what origin or how long standing, I successfully treat and permanently cure pimples, eruptions, blackheads, enlarged pores, and all disorders affecting the skin, scalp and complexion. Full information with book free. Call or write.
DERMATOLOGIST WOODBURY
163 STATE ST., Cor. Monroe, CHICAGO.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Office Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 5, 1901, for delivery at either the Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's department, of woolen blankets, campaign hats, russet and black calfskin shoes, canvas hook undershirts and drawers and chambray shirts, conforming to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price [including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon] being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Colonel E. B. Atwood, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Office Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4, 1901. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 22, 1901, for delivery at either the Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia or San Francisco depots of the Quartermaster's Department, of rubber ponchos, cotton stockings and flags, conforming to standard samples and specifications. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Colonel E. B. Atwood, Chief Quartermaster.

Significance of

The significance is no those that voted against cause many are known subsidy bill, but merely tion of the Senate in su man of the committee a of the opposition. This that after the call deve quorum Senator Frye hi tion to adjourn, which opposition.

There was deep signifi ing away from party r best known Republicans were all from west of t tains, and their action upon Senator Frye that could no longer be consi ture. The ten Republica set the seal of their disa tempt to jam the subs Senate included both of Iowa, Indiana, and Ca Republican representati Ohio, Michigan, and Wis

Withdrawal of

The vote late tonight enced men in the Senat of the subsidy bill abso diction is made that th Western Senators will

(Continued on